The New-York Times.

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WELCOME TO THE PRINCE.

EXTRAORDINARY DEMONSTRATION.

Two Hundred Thousand People Aid in the Ovation.

His Reception on Board the Harriet Lane and at Castle Garden.

THE REVIEW ON THE BATTERY.

The Procession and Scenes Along Broadway.

PASSING MILITARY SALUTE AT THE CITY HALL.

What the People Said and Did, and How they Liked It.

No Accidents—No Disturbances.

The Programme for To-Day.

The spectacle presented on Broadway on the ever-memorable day of the Japanese reception was fairly outdone yesterday. America triumphed in the weather, which was as bright as October in his best humor could make it, and a feeling more generous than mere curiosity emptied New-York into Broadway. From the Battery to Grace Church the great highway was one vast trough of humanity, animated, glittering, good-natured, and bent on making the best of all possible greetings to the coming Prince. By common consent everybody's business seemed to be sacrificed to the pleasure of everybody else; stores became theatres for the nonce, and high noon a careless holiday. All stoops, windows and roof-tops were groaning under human freight; all the side streets were blocked with vehicles, and on the roof of every coach or omnibus, with straining necks and staring eye-balls, black swarms of humanity clustered. But to relieve the monotony of this picture, never before have we seen such a surplusage of bunting, such a superfluity of flags, such strange combinations of quasi-national colors and designs, as were protruded on poles out of all the windows and hoisted over all the chimney-tops of aspiring trade. One might have thought that Wednesday had been set apart by law as grand washing day for all the flags on Manhattan Island, and that yesterday was prescribed in the same statute as the day for drying and bleaching them.

We believe ourselves within the mark in stating that between the temple of which Brown is Sexton, and that Battery now in the occupation of peaceful immigrants, there were assembled within and without the houses, at the very least, 200,000 human beings. Regular tiers of seats, as in a theatre, were raised at the back of nearly all the windows looking down upon the line of march. Hotel-parlors in the St. Nicholas and Metropolitan, facing on the street, were held at fabulous prices by the proprietors—hundreds of gentlemen having hired them eight or ten days in advance for the sole sake of securing a good view of the pageant to their families and friends. Somewhere and on some one man or body of men must rest the responsibility of those selfish displays at the Battery, which delayed the passage of the procession up the best part of Broadway, until after dark—so that by the time of its reaching Canal-street, one would have required a dark-lantern and a search-warrant to tell the Prince of Wales from FERNANDO WOOD, or FERNANDO WOOD from His Most Royal Highness.

This, however, is premature. From the Astor House down to the Battery, a current of quicksilver could scarce have pressed its way through the solid jam of human beings—men, women, and children, blocking up the sidewalks and main thoroughfare—this living sea flinging up a spray of noisy boys over the railings and trees of St. Paul's, mounting up to fourth and fifth stories, in billows of crinoline and purple silks which surged out through all windows and balconies, foaming higher and higher into store-porters in their shirt sleeves, who stood on dangerous ledges of parapet, and culminating all along the double lines of roofs into dense masses of chambermaids, waiting-maids, cooks, housekeepers and nurses, with their appropriate following of cousins, uncles, brothers-in-law, and husbands to dead sisters.

At two o'clock expectation began to seethe into impatient expression, but this was hushed for a brief time by the distant booming of artillery. The Prince had arrived at the Battery, and they would soon be rewarded for their long hours of waiting—most of them having been in their places since noon—by a good look, a strong look, and a look altogether, at the form and face divine of England's future King. The many-headed strained their necks in vain efforts to look over the "sea of upturned faces" down to the Bowling-green; but those of the wiser sort raised their eyes to the top windows and roofs of adjacent houses, satisfied that more than ten or twenty thousand quick-eyed sentries were on special duty up there, and could not fail to announce in advance the Prince's coming, by such kerchief and vocal demonstrations as are usual upon these occasions.

At length, about a quarter after four o'clock, sixteen mounted policemen, forming the vanguard of the procession, made their way through the crowd with some difficulty. These were followed by a couple of foot platoons under the immediate command of the General Superintendent of Police, and a way was thus slowly cleared for the advance of the carriage, drawn by six horses, in which was seated His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, Mayor WOOD occupying the seat beside him and the Duke of Newcastle with Lord LYONS completing the party. On the appearance of this cavalcade, all the windows and balconies broke forth into impetuous applause, the flutter of white handkerchiefs extending through as many blocks as were within sight, and from the first-floor windows to the chimney-tops. The Prince, who was dressed in the scarlet uniform of an English Colonel, raised his hat and rose repeatedly in acknowledgment of this warm reception. His fair and youthful face was elate with pride, though something of physical weariness was also visible. Many bands of music broke forth at once into the English national anthem, and thus, seated beside the Mayor, and followed by a magnificent military procession, His Highness was himself passed in review before the windows of the TIMES, dismounting in front of the City Hall and taking up his station on a raised platform, more or less imperfectly decked with green carpet, from which he was to review the troops a second time, having already done so once at the Battery.

Too much praise cannot be given to the Police arrangements immediately around the City Hall, a way for the troops being kept open by means of strong ropes holding back the people; and the parade-ground under the statue of civic justice having no occupants save the Prince, his suite, and the regular members of our City Government. This gave a fine field for the military display which followed, all the windows and standing points in the face of the City Hall being crowded with eager spectators. As each company passed, the Prince returned gracefully the salute of the commanding officer, the military procession occupying within two or three minutes of an hour in defiling before him. At length after all the soldiers, save two or three squadrons of artillery, had been passed in review, the gathering gloom of evening suggested that the Prince should proceed up Broadway to his hotel at once, if he desired to give the expectant multitudes, who had been waiting for him since noon, an opportunity of testifying their hospitable feelings. He therefore entered his carriage about 5¼, accompanied as before, but owing to the delays unavoidable in the crowded condition of the streets, it was 6 o'clock, and nearly dark, before he reached Canal-street, from which Broadway proper begins.

In the accounts which follow more specific details of his reception and its incidents will be found.

ON BOARD THE HARRIET LANE.

In the welcoming reception extended to the Prince of Wales yesterday, the United States steamer *Harriet Lane* was assigned a most honorable and pleasing duty. This beautiful vessel, it will be remembered, was dispatched to Washington for the special accommodation of the Prince in the Chesapeake, where the President formally placed her at the service of the Royal party. As soon as this duty had been performed, Capt. FAUNCE came with his steamer directly to New-York, and here awaited the order to proceed to South Amboy to meet and convey the distinguished visitor to this City. She remained at anchor off the Battery, and every moment of time was industriously employed in putting the cutter in perfect order for duty. To say that she was faultlessly clean; that her decks were as white as the most scrupulous could desire to see them, and that her handsome brass howitzers and the other brass work about the ship were converted into mirrors by their perfect polish, would be but partially expressing the truth. In a word, the *Harriet Lane*, from truck to kelson, was a fit receptacle for any party.

The officers of the *Harriet Lane* are:

Captain	JOHN FAUNCE.
First Lieutenant	JAMES D. USHER.
Second Lieutenant	D. C. CONSTABLE.
Third Lieutenant	CHARLES B. BERRETT.
Chief Engineer	JAMES R. DRYBURGH.
Assistant Engineer	WALTER SCOTT.
Assistant Engineer	CHARLES G. DALE.
Assistant Engineer	FRANK PULSIFER.
Coast Pilot	W. A. BOOTH.

Mr. STETSON, of the Astor House, was selected by the Committee of Reception to provide the collation for the expected party on board of the steamer. The wisdom of this selection was fully vindicated by the prompt and characteristic style in which the duty was attended to. Everything requisite for entertaining the party was on board of the steamer on Wednesday evening, so that nothing remained but for the guests to go on board.

The hour fixed upon for leaving the Battery was 8 o'clock, but some delay occurred in waiting for the Committee and guests, and it was nearly 9 o'clock before they were all on board. Lieut.-General SCOTT came off about this hour, and was received with all the honors, the American Ensign being run up to the peak as he stepped on board, the Band playing "Lo, the Conquering Hero Comes." Gen. SCOTT appeared in excellent health and spirits, and was warmly greeted by a large number of gentlemen, who pressed forward to shake his hand.

There were also on board the Committee of Reception, as follows:

Hamilton Fish,	Luther Bradish,
John J. Cisco,	Cyrus W. Field,
M. B. Field,	John Jay,
President Chas. King,	Robert B. Minturn,
Peletiah Perit,	Augustus Schell,
B. D. Silliman,	George T. Strong.

Besides these, as invited guests, and partly constituting the Committee of Invitation, were:

Lieut.-Gen. Winfield Scott,	Hon. Wm. L. Yancey,
Mr. Archibald, British Consul at New-York.	John Cochrane,
Henry Grinnell,	Daniel Drew,
Peter Cooper,	E. M. Blatchford,
Wm. B. Astor,	John O. Broadhead,
Judge Roosevelt, U. S. District Attorney,	Wm. Muir, British Consul at New-Orleans,
Moses Taylor,	John Hoey,
M. O. Roberts,	J. Buchanan Henry, a nephew of the President,
John H. Brower,	Surveyor Hart,
Edwin Croswell,	Charles O'Conor,
Royal Phelps,	Mr. Cassell.
Mathew Morgan,	Col. E. G. Thompson,
James Lee,	Maj. W. L. Skidmore.

The latter two were specially deputed by the Governor of the State to welcome the Prince to New-York on his behalf.

The guests being now all on board, the boats were hoisted up, and Capt. FAUNCE gave the order to go ahead at five minutes to 9 o'clock.

The crowd on the Battery—already quite large—cheered and waved their greetings; the ships at anchor in the harbor, and the Cunard steamer at Jersey City, displayed a profusion of bunting, such as is seldom seen, except on National holidays. The day was most auspicious, and everything conspired to render the occasion one of extraordinary interest and pleasure. After getting fairly under way, a salute of 17 guns were fired in honor of Gen. SCOTT, who remained standing and uncovered meantime on the quarter-deck. On the passage down the Bay, the party on board beguiled the time by conversation, and by viewing and admiring the unsurpassed scenery of the bay. The wind finally sprung up fresh from the South, and on getting below the Narrows, some little motion was imparted to the vessel by the rising swell, but not sufficient to render it at all unpleasant. At 11¼ o'clock, A. M., the *Harriet Lane* arrived at Amboy. The train containing the royal party had not yet arrived, and it was twenty-three minutes to 12 o'clock before the telegraph announced its approach. The English ensign was mast-headed, ready to be unfurled at the appropriate instant. At ten minutes to 12 the guns of the *Harriet Lane* proclaimed the arrival of the Prince. Col. THOMPSON, accompanied by Maj. SKIDMORE, now landed, and proceeding to the train awaited the appearance of the Prince. As soon as he alighted, the Governor's Aids were introduced to Lord LYON by Collector SCHELL, who presented them to the Prince. In a brief and appropriate speech Col. THOMPSON welcomed him to the State of New-York, in the name of the Governor. The Prince thanked him kindly for the attention, and they proceeded on board of the steamer. As the Prince stepped over the gangway the English ensign was unfurled at the main, and a royal salute was fired, the band playing "God Save the Queen."

Gen. SCOTT stood at the gangway and was the first to take the hand of the Prince, the venerable chieftain bowing with great cordiality, and the Prince returning the salutation. Mr. PETER COOPER was then presented, and the party retired to the after part of the deck where a large number of gentlemen were introduced to Lord LYONS, the Duke of Newcastle, the Prince, and others of the suite. Gen. SCOTT doing the honors. The Prince took each gentleman by the right hand, and bowing as they were presented. He was dressed in a plain blue cloth frock, with grey pants, a dark vest and necktie, black hat, and faun colored kid gloves. The ceremony of introduction occupied about half an hour, during which the steamer started on her return. The crowd on the dock cheered vociferously as she steamed away from the landing. The quiet and dignified bearing of the Prince evidently won all hearts. Those who had seen the Queen of England saw a striking resemblance in the features of the son to those of the mother. Mr. C. W. FIELD, who frequently saw the Prince when he was in England, was struck with the favorable change which four years had made in the manly appearance of the Royal youth—in a word, the Prince made a most favorable impression upon all.

The collation, which was in the best style of the popular host of the Astor House, was spread under the awning of the quarter deck, the table being on the starboard side. At the after end, the flags of England and America were entwined, and a screen of flags of all nations was suspended amidships, running fore and aft.

Collector SCHELL occupied the head of the table, the Prince being seated at his left, with Gen. SCOTT between him and the Duke of Newcastle, Lord LYONS, Wm. B. ASTOR, Governor BRADISH, Gen. BRUCE, and Judge ROOSEVELT occupying positions near them. After lunch the Prince went upon the upper forward deck, and, in company with Mr. ARCHIBALD, JOHN JAY, and the gentlemen of his suite, continued to inspect the scenery of the bay as they passed along. He expressed much admiration at the fine proportions of the harbor of New-York, and of the beautiful scenery which surrounds it. As the steamer neared the Narrows, the Queen of the Yacht Club, the *Maria*, now handsomely rigged as a schooner, rounded to near the steamer and followed in her wake—the stiff breeze enabling her to keep up with the cutter without difficulty. The yacht had the signal numbers 30,951, of ROGERS' international code, displayed at her fore, with the British ensign above—the sentence being "You are very welcome," intended as a greeting to the Royal guest. The Prince, having his attention called to the circumstance, manifested much pleasure, and intimated that he would be glad to reply to so pleasant a salute. With his concurrence, therefore, Capt. FAUNCE ordered numbers 30,961, of the same code, hoisted in response—"Very well; I thank you." The incident created much good feeling on board.

The *Thomas P. Way*, with a large party of ladies and gentlemen on board, came down and accompanied the *Harriet Lane* to the City, the passengers manifesting, by their cheers and waving of handkerchiefs, the kindliest feelings. On passing the Narrows a salute was fired from Fort Hamilton, which was responded to by the Governor's Island Band on board; Bedloe's Island also fired a salute, and Fort William, on Governor's Island, paid the party a similar compliment. As the *Harriet Lane* neared the Battery the view was animating in the extreme. The gaily decked-out shipping on both the North and East rivers; the saluting from the merchant shipping and from the forts; the crowds which thronged the pier-heads, and darkened the roofs of every house-top; and the dazzling uniforms and bristling bayonets of the military which occupied every foot of space upon the Battery, formed a scene the most impressive and beautiful. The galleries around Castle Garden were densely packed. The Prince remained upon the pilot-house, and was not distinguished by the spectators until he left the position, and with his suite prepared to leave the steamer.

The *Harriet Lane* was handsomely laid alongside of the Castle Garden landing, and in a few minutes the Prince and his friends prepared to land. He shook hands very cordially with Capt. FAUNCE on stepping ashore, and thanked him for his polite attentions. Lord LYONS and the Duke did the same.

Mr. SCHELL introduced the Prince to Mr. KENNEDY, the Superintendent of Police, who stood at the landing prepared to receive him. Cheers now broke forth from all sides, and the Prince, followed by his friends, entered Castle Gardens bowing and raising his hat to the greetings of the crowd.

AT CASTLE GARDEN.

It is due to the Commissioners of Emigration to state that they had burnished up Castle Garden with a good deal of care, and made it as near like a castle and a garden as the circumstances would admit. The few immigrants who were quartered there had been removed with their baggage to a shed outside the walls, and the floors had been thoroughly swept and scrubbed, and presented a clean and wholesome appearance.

The room was decorated with a profuse display of bunting; English and American colors, amicably interwoven, ran along the banisters of the gallery, and twined themselves around the columns in the centre, while flags of nearly all the nations of the earth hung upon the walls, or depended from cords stretched across the arena. The Siamese flag, with a huge gray elephant pictured upon a ground-work of red, hung over the main entrance that leads out to the Battery.

Long before the *Harriet Lane* hove in sight at the Narrows, the seven or eight hundred people, more or less, who were fortunate enough to get tickets of admission to the reception, had collected within the walls of Castle Garden, where they occupied the intervening moments, or rather hours, in viewing the decorations of the interior, or promenading the balcony outside. The view from the balcony was particularly fine, and elicited frequent exclamations of delight from the ladies, of whom there were two or three hundred present. The long line of soldiers stretched out upon the Battery, the prancing steeds and gay trappings of the cavalry, the bright flags and signals flying from the innumerable masts in the North and East Rivers, and the multitude of human beings swaying to and fro beyond the line of soldiers, and covering all the house-tops within sight, altogether presented a spectacle not less animated and grand than that which signalized the entrance into the City of the Japanese Ambassadors a few months ago.

At 2¼ o'clock the booming of cannon was heard in the distance, and all eyes were turned towards the Narrows. In a few minutes the tall masts of the *Harriet Lane* appeared in sight, and there was a general scattering among the ladies on the balcony, who eagerly rushed inside to secure a good seat from which to witness the reception. A large portion of the gentlemen, however, remained outside until the arrival of the steamer at the walls of the fort, when they greeted the Prince with welcome cheers. The spectators were confined exclusively to the gallery, the main floor being set apart for the City officials, members of the Common Council and reporters. A large Police force was in attendance, under the charge of Superintendent KENNEDY, Deputy CARPENTER and Capt. LEONARD, and the whole arrangements were admirably devised and executed.

After the landing of the Prince and his introduction to Superintendent KENNEDY, he entered the Garden, accompanied by Collector SCHELL, Lord LYONS, and the Renfrew suite, consisting of

The Duke of Newcastle,	Capt. Grey,
Earl St. Germaine,	Dr. Auckland,
Gen. Bruce.	Lord Hinchinbrook,
Major Teasdale,	Hon. Mr. Elliott.

The Prince, with Lord LYONS on his left, headed the party, and immediately on his entrance to the Garden, he doffed his hat, and bowed several times to the right and left.

The Band which accompanied the *Harriet Lane*, and which had been admitted to the Garden before any of the party on board, here commenced an air, which they continued to play until after the reception was concluded. The Prince, accompanied by Lord LYONS and the gentlemen named, advanced to the centre of the floor, where he was introduced to Mayor WOOD by Collector SCHELL. The Mayor shook hands with the Prince, at the same time addressing him as follows:

MAYOR WOOD'S WELCOME.

"YOUR ROYAL HIGHNESS: As chief magistrate of the City, I welcome you here, and believe that I represent the entire population, without exception."

To which the Prince responded as follows:

THE PRINCE'S RESPONSE.

"It affords me great pleasure to accept your hospitalities, which I have no doubt will be worthy of the great City of New-York."

Mayor WOOD then introduced the Prince to the President of the Board of Aldermen, Mr. PECK, and through him to the Common Council, of whom the following members were present:

Aldermen

Peck,	Platt,
Cornell,	Seagrist.
Boole.	

Councilmen

Lent,	Pinckney,
Van Wart,	Van Tine,
Bogert,	Shaw,
Munson,	Townsend,
Trotter.	

The Prince shook hands with President PECK, and bowed to the rest of the body in a lump. He then retired, leaning on the arm of Mayor WOOD, and followed by his suite, to the private room of the Commissioners of Emigration, where he donned his military costume. In the course of ten or fifteen minutes he reappeared in the uniform of a Colonel of the British Army, and immediately passed out of Castle Garden, still leaning on the arm of the Mayor, by whom he was introduced to Gen. SANDFORD, who stood in waiting for him at the gate. Several of the Prince's suite were also introduced to Gen. SANDFORD, and in a few moments the whole party mounted their steeds, and prepared for the review of the troops.

THE REVIEW ON THE BATTERY.

The First Division was under arms nearly all day long. In the early hours of the day the whole City was resonant with strains of martial music, as the various corps were marched to the place of rendezvous. At 1 o'clock all were in line at the Battery, and the thoroughfares through which the procession was to pass were lined with people and policemen. The latter, in some cases, had much ado to keep the former in their places. The throng was exceedingly large long before the hour at which the procession was to start; and, as the hours wore on, it increased so that there was wonder whence so many came, and how so few could control them. Over the railroads that lead to the City, thousands from the rural districts poured into the City in the morning trains, as for the last few days they have been pouring. None but privileged persons were admitted within the railing of the Battery, and even these worked their passage thither only by dint of much elbowing through the dense assemblage, and, in some cases, great expenditure of persuasive eloquence with the municipal Cerberus at the northeast gate of the inclosure. It was nearly 3 o'clock when the Prince rode forth from Castle Garden gate, followed by his suite, all in uniform, except the Duke of Newcastle and Lord LYONS. They passed between the two lines in which the Twelfth Regiment, the guard of honor, was drawn up at the entrance, and, accompanied by Maj.-Gen. SANDFORD and his Staff, proceeded to the right of the First Brigade, resting on the north side of the Battery, a few yards from Battery-place. As the uniform of the Prince was recognized by the men, women and children that swarmed without the inclosure, he was loudly cheered, and handkerchiefs and hats were waved from the balconies and windows of the adjacent houses. The Prince acknowledged the compliment by raising his chapeau, and then followed the review. With arms presented, officers and colors in advance, and the bands playing alternately "God Save the Queen" and "Hail to the Chief," the military stood drawn up in four lines, while the Prince and General SANDFORD, side by side, followed first by the English noblemen and next by the Major-General's staff, passed along the front of each Brigade and returned behind each to the right of the line. The Division probably never appeared to better advantage. Every man doubtless felt that his soldierly bearing was a subject of criticism to men who came from a land of standing armies,—conquerers in many a field. There were not as many men in the ranks as had been estimated in prediction; the troops altogether numbered about 6,000, including the fifth brigade from Brooklyn. The full inspections of the various regiments, at which all make it a point to be present, interfered somewhat with the parade of yesterday. Yet there were more muskets in every company than on an ordinary occasion could have been called together. The Sixty-ninth (Irish) Regiment did not parade; its Colonel, they say, will be immediately court-martialed for failing to promulgate the orders of the day. The Seventh Regiment had 650 men in the ranks, besides officers and band. The Brooklyn militia looked well, and the Thirteenth Regiment, which in dress resembles and in bearing vies with the National Guard, was especially commended.

THE PROCESSION.

The review ended, the Prince, still in uniform, took his seat in the studiously plain barouche, drawn by six black horses belonging to the Adams Express Company, which had been provided for him. On the back seat with him sat Mayor WOOD, and facing them were the Duke of Newcastle and Lord LYONS, with the two troops of Cavalry attached to the Seventh and Eighth Regiments respectively acting as an escort, followed by carriages containing the companions of his tour, members of the Common Council and others, and all preceded by eight mounted policemen and fifty on foot. The Prince rode up Broadway and Park Row, and into the City Hall Park by the east gate. The Mayor and his guests alighted in front of the City Hall, where a platform had been constructed and carpeted, from which the Royal party was to see the troops march by. There was some delay in removing the carriages after all were emptied. Near the platform, meantime, with his back turned upon the Prince, stood an Alderman, who, apparently smarting under a sense of snubbed dignity, in that he was not permitted to be active in the ceremonies of the reception, seemed anxious to evince his feelings publicly. With his hat on the back of his head, a cigar in his mouth, and his hands thrust far into his breeches' pockets, he was the very impersonation of the municipal legislator of our day. Every now and then he would turn and impudently look the Prince full in the face, then coolly measure him with his eye from head to foot. The Mayor appeared to notice it, and, after directing a policeman to see to it that the carriages were speedily taken to the rear of the City Hall, turned to the Duke of Newcastle, and said very audibly, "The people here seem to behave better than the civil authorities." At length everything was ready. In the centre of the platform stood the Prince; on his right were, first the Mayor, then the Duke of Newcastle, next him Gen. BRUCE; on his left were Lord LYONS and the Earl of St. Germans. Behind them stood the rest of the Royal party. Gen. SANDFORD, after giving the order for the troops to march, stationed himself on horseback near the right of the platform. The Prince received the honor of a marching salute, and to every officer, as each passed, he touched his hat. Gen. SANDFORD, speaking to Gen. BRUCE, presently said, "Tell the Prince only to salute the colors and not every officer." Gen. BRUCE spoke to the Prince and then answered Gen. SANDFORD, saying that the Prince felt as if he could do no less than return the salute of the officers, but that if Gen. SANDFORD wished it he would salute only the colors of each regiment. "Oh, just as he likes," replied Gen. SANDFORD, and the Prince continued to return each salutation. The Seventy-first Regiment marched first in the procession, under the command of Capt. MILLER—Col. VOSBURGH had been kicked by a horse early in the day, and so severely injured that he will probably be confined to his house for several weeks. The Twelfth Regiment followed, marching well and much applauded. The other regiments came in their regular places in their brigades severally. The drum-majors of some of the bands took especial pains to perform their liveliest antics just as they came under the eye of the distinguished visitors. The Prince smiled repeatedly at their exhibitions. When the advancing drums of the National Guard were heard, "Is that the Seventh Regiment?" inquired Gen. BRUCE. "Yes," answered Gen. SANDFORD. "I observed their line on the Battery," said Gen. BRUCE. "It was as good as anything I ever saw." "You must remember," remarked Gen. SANDFORD, at another time, "that these are all citizens engaged in their regular occupations." The Mayor, as the various regiments passed, told the Prince of their characteristics. These were all Germans; those were all French; this an American Regiment; this a "crack" corps; that a fragment of a command. When the Scotch Regiment passed, "Ah!" said Gen. BRUCE, "these are my countrymen." The Duke of Newcastle said the reception was more than gratifying; it was magnificent. The authorities deserved great credit, but the people more. He saw that we had an admirable Police in New-York, but in cities of the West, in which they had no Police, the people behaved exceedingly well. They had been treated with kindness ever since they crossed the border.

It was beginning to grow dark before all the troops had passed the City Hall, and the last regiment was ordered to halt, the carriages were brought up and the Prince and his party rode up Broadway past the military, which formed there in line after leaving the Park. The line was a mile and a quarter long. When the carriages reached the head of the line at Fourth-street, the military again formed behind them, and the march was continued through Broadway, around Union-square, down Seventeenth-street and up Fifth-avenue to the Fifth-avenue Hotel, where the Royal party, arriving at 6½ o'clock, alighted before the private entrance on Twenty-third-street. The troops, without marching around Madison-square, as was at first designed, were immediately dismissed on account of the lateness of the hour.

AT THE FIFTH-AVENUE HOTEL.

In anticipation of the Prince's arrival at the temporary quarters which had been selected for the accommodation of himself and his suite, during his sojourn in this City, a *cordon* of policemen was stationed round the building to repress all irregularity of movement on the part of the spectators. At the doors of the Hotel leading directly to the Prince's apartments, and at the foot of the principal stairway, sentries were placed, who performed their duty of excluding every one not immediately connected with the establishment in a manner excessively rigorous, if not somewhat rude. On three sides of the building ropes were stretched from lamp-post to lamp-post, along the rim of the sidewalk, within which they had received most emphatic orders to restrain the crowd, and these orders they obeyed with an efficiency that to many an obtruder was anything but pleasant.

Shortly after noon, we were courteously invited (on the strength of an introduction to Mr. HITCHCOCK, one of the obliging proprietors of the hotel) to inspect the rooms that had been specially set apart for the Prince, his *compagnons de voyage* and his attendants. These form a considerable portion of that wing of the building which stands on the corner of Twenty-third-street and Fifth-avenue. The furniture of the rooms devoted to the use of His Royal Highness is by no means gorgeous. The upholstery is plain, not gaudy; rich, not ostentatious. The wood work of the chairs, lounges and sofas is of brilliantly polished rosewood, carved in the utmost simplicity, but with exquisite taste. The decorations of the walls are the most attractive feature of all. Both American and foreign art has been laid under contribution in order to add to the attractions with which our City proposes to promote the pleasures of the royal visitor. On the north wall of the reception-room we observed, as we entered, two paintings by GEORGE WILLIAMS, a "Winter Morning Sunrise on the Thames," and a "Summer Evening"—both, in our judgment, very charming works. Directly opposite, on the south wall, hang SIDNEY A. PERCY'S well-known "Landscape in the New Forest," and JAMES M. HART'S "Picnic Party." To the other side of the entrance door we found a composition of "Figures and Cattle," by BACKHAUYSEN, and a "Landscape and Figures" by WM. SHAYER, Sr. In the parlor which adjoins the Prince's dining-room, there is hung on the centre of the wall, as you enter, that most magnificent work of American art, CHURCH'S "Great Fall of Niagara," having on either side of it "Views on the Shenandoah, Va.," by WM. L. SONTAG; and still farther on, a "Sybil's Temple," by the same artist, all admirably finished pictures, full of spirit and *vraisemblance*. On the south wall there is a splendid water-color painting by ED. CORBOULD, and a "Scene on the Thames, near Richmond," (London,) by WM. HAVELL. The other pictures in this elegant apartment are a portrait of WASHINGTON, by REMBRANDT PEALE, and a very pretty miniature of the Queen of England, painted from life by GEO. FREEMAN, at Buckingham Palace, in 1841. On the walls right and left of the entrance-door are suspended paintings of Figures and Flowers, by PIETRO PAULO BRONZI, and a "Skating Scene," by HARREO. In the corridor from which the Prince's private parlors are entered, there is a large painting of the Infant Christ and St. John, surrounded by angels, and with an *entourage* of flowers and fruits. The figures are attributed to RUBENS, and the fruits and flowers to SNEYDERS. This picture is not unknown to amateurs; it formed one of the collection of a New-Orleans gentleman, which was sold some time ago by LEEDS & Co., at the Academy of Design, in this City, where we well remember to have seen it on exhibition.

The private parlor of the Prince contains a very beautiful painting by COURT, of Paris, a "Blonde and Brunette," life-size; TAIT'S very fine prairie scene, "Check! keep your distance;" and a little gem by MCINTER, "Morning in the Kaatskills." The Prince's bed-chamber is hung with some very excellent engravings, mostly portraits of the Queen mother, Prince ALBERT, the Princess ALICE, Prince ALFRED, the Duke of Wellington, and others immediately connected with the Royal family.

All the paintings are acknowledged to be originals of the highest order, and were furnished for the occasion by WILLIAMS, STEVENS & WILLIAMS, who were obliged to have recourse for a portion of them to several private galleries. So valuable are they that an additional assurance of $20,000 has been incurred for these alone, in order to provide against any chance of injury or loss.

One of the adjuncts to the furniture may not be unworthy of notice. On the slab of the magnificent pier-glass that almost covered the eastern wall of his private sitting-room, was a heavy folio Bible, elaborately illustrated and beautifully bound.

Apart, however, from all these things, it may not be inappropriate to repeat that the accommodations provided for Lord RENFREW were elegantly simple—*simplex munditiis*, as HORACE said, a man who, in his day, was a recognized authority in matters both of pleasure and taste, and who never could endure the slightest approach to vulgarity in anything.

But let us descend. We return to the grand entrance-hall—by the way, we must not yet. In the corridor in which REUBENS' and SNEYDERS' picture is hung there had been arranged one of the most luxurious collections of exotics, "foreign and domestic," (as we trading people say,) we have ever looked on. These were so disposed as to produce the illusion that they were the natural growth of the location in which they appeared. In addition to these plants, orange and lemon trees in full fruit were placed around the walls, and added charmingly to the *tout ensemble*.

Now we shall descend, crushing our way through the voluble crowd of admiring ladies who throng the saloons, elbow one another heartlessly in the Prince's bedroom, and fall into raptures over the decorations of his parlor. We are at last, under the care of an attentive cicerone, safely landed in the great entrance-hall. We rush frantically after the proprietor. In vain; he is in solemn conclave with a policeman, who stands at the door of a private apartment in which several of his companions are seen taking their repose. Then another rush for the Twenty-third-street entrance, at which it had been privately arranged the Prince should enter, instead of by the main door on Fifth-avenue. A cerberus stands at the door with two policemen as his henchmen. "Can't remain here, Sir," said he. "Well, but may I not look at the crowd for a moment? I do not wish to remain."

"No, Sir!" with an angry grumph; "you can't stand here; you can't stand on the sidewalk; you can't stand anywhere, Sir, until you cross the street." Cerberus withdraws and slams the door; a *distingué* policeman in white gloves gives you an unmannerly shove, orders you off *instanter*, and threatens usage more disagreeable than desirable if you don't "move off right away." We moved. On the opposite side of the street the crowd, which had been rapidly gathering since 11 o'clock, presented an almost impassable barrier to any unfortunate pedestrian who was obliged to cross to it and penetrate it. One lady, who occupied a conspicuous position in front, was politely requested to give way for a moment. "Go somewhere else," was the tart reply. Another turned up her nose, with an emphatic "No, Sir!" and a third considered the request so unreasonable that she contemptuously refused to make any answer at all. While in search of this opening, one policeman came up and said, "You must get on the sidewalk, Sir; nobody is allowed to stand in the street;" then, when a renewed attempt to comply with the executive's demands had failed, another came up and repeated the order. So it went on, until between indignation and confusion—needless insult on one hand and very unladylike rebuff on the other—Charybdis on one side, Scylla on the other, at last we made our way through the dense mass. After many devious wanderings round a pile of bricks that we momentarily expected to fall on our head with all the force of a thousand of that very necessary material, we at last got round to the front of the hotel, then to the back, and eventually to a choir, for which we were indebted to the very considerate attention of Mr. BRODIE, who occupies as a store a large portion of the lower part of the Hotel on Twenty-third-street and Fifth-avenue. Without his courtesy the gentlemen of the Press would have been denied every facility for performing their duties with ordinary exactitude or the slightest comfort.

At this hour (it was now about 2 o'clock) the multitude had swelled to a number so enormous that the opposite sidewalks of the streets, at the convergence of which the hotel stands, were almost as firmly packed as if the people had been subjected to hydraulic pressure. The children, of whom there were a great deal too many, were actually running over into the street like apples out of a too highly-heaped bushel, and nothing but the most energetic efforts on the part of their guardians could keep them from tumbling half-across the way. The crowd waited and waited. So much unflinching endurance, so much patient curiosity, so much decency of demeanor, as were exhibited by that imposing mass of at least 50,000 people, were, we will venture to say, never before equalled. Taking all the circumstances into account, it was perfectly wonderful. A reason, however, may be found that the ladies formed the larger portion of the assemblage. It is true that some of these could not well avoid giving occasional expression to their feelings with a degree of acerbity that gallantry would not hesitate to excuse. But all waited. Now and then some trifling incident would occur, and, in the want of something better to do, the boys made the most of it. At one time a false report was raised that the Prince was at hand. The police made a rush, the middle of the street was cleared of every living thing, and all were on the tip-toe of expectation. The Prince did not come,—but a tawny dog did, and trotted at first gently down the street, but as the laughter of the crowd increased in intensity, was frightened into a hobbling run that excruciated everybody.

Still the people waited, and still no appearance, or sign of appearance, of Lord RENFREW. Another rumor of his approach was raised, the excitement was again evoked, again the police made a raid on the curious intruders within the sacred precincts, and again the rumor proved to be false. A lull ensued, and another subject for laughter presented itself in the person of a venerable soap-fat man who with his tin-pail on his arm, coolly paraded through the middle of street for very nearly half the block before any of the astounded policemen could so far recover himself as to thrust him, head-long into the crowd on the curbing.

Still the anxious masses lingered, though the lowering sky threatened rain finally, at about 6 o'clock, when the sun had set, and night had nearly fallen, a body of policemen was seen to march up Fifth-avenue to the hotel. Then the cry was raised "He is coming at last." Another weary delay occurred, another corps of policemen arrived, another rush was made at the spectators on the portico and at the sides of the hotel, and all, guests and strangers, gentlemen and ladies, were hustled off to the other side of the street indiscriminately.

But at last the universal distress was relieved. The Prince did arrive, headed by the troop of mounted horsemen who formed his immediate escort. His carriage drove round to the Twenty third-street entrance, amid deafening cheers and cries of "God bless him;" the horses were drawn up within a few paces of the door. The Prince slighted, and with hat in hand hastened into the hotel, bowing as he went to the applauding throng who, in their enthusiasm, surrounded him despite even the efforts of the police. He had not long disappeared ere the crowd rushed to the front of the hotel to see the review. Only the Twelfth Regiment came up, because owing to the lateness of the hour, and the fatigue of the Prince, it was deemed advisable to postpone, if not to forego it.

When the review was over, the hosts that crowded the space between the front of the hotel and the railing of the park opposite became clamorous for the Prince. When these calls had continued for several minutes, he appeared on the balcony, preceded by the Duke of Newcastle, and followed by Dr. ACKERMAN, Sir HENRY HOLLAND, Gen. BRUCE, Lord LYONS, Hon. Mr. ELIOT, son of Lord CHNDOS; Earl of St. Germains and other members of his party. He expressively bowed his thanks, as he was led by the Duke from one end of the balcony to the other, and retired amid immense applause.

The people still remained and shouted, but he did not again present himself.

Mayor WOOD, Mr. ARCHIBALD, the British Consul, and others, whose names do not now occur to us, were the guests of the regal party at the dinner which followed these popular demonstrations of respect that we have already described.

WHAT THE PEOPLE DID.

The sun that rose so brightly yesterday morning, rose calmly and composedly, very much in his usual way, and without seeming to be aware that the golden hours he ushered in were to gem a gala day. The east hung out no purple clouds to tell of coming Royalty;—in the glowing greeting, to-day, which the trembling fingers of Dawn traced along the sky, no *Ich Dien* was visible, and even the plastic fancy of Polonius could not have twisted one of the cresting clouds above into a Prince's plume, though a Prince had said: "Behold, it is very like my feather!"

In spite, however, of the prevailing indifference of Nature, an early stroller through Broadway would have known that the day was pregnant with some great event. Almost before the dew had dried from the curbstones, they were fringed with feet, and as the day grew the whole pavement became a selvege of humanity. The myriad-tongued Press had that morning said unto the people: The Prince cometh! and the masses came forth in their might. By 10 o'clock every stone step in the lower part of Broadway was groaning beneath a living load; every doorway was the picture-frame of a family group, and every window opened a battery of faces upon the path where ALBERT EDWARD was to tread. Clusters of crinoline hung out upon the balconies like grapes on trellised vines, and embroidered wonders faintly fluttered from feminine pockets, ready at a moment's notice to fling themselves to the air and wave a perfumed salutation to the Heir of England. Calculations relative to time seemed to have troubled the minds of few; ignoring the fact that six slow hours must wear away before the princely proc

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A JOURNEY THROUGH THE BACK COUNTRY OF THE SLAVE STATES. By FREDERICK LAW OLMSTED.

The principal difficulty in the way of a fair and satisfactory discussion of the Slavery question here in the Free States arises from the lack of detailed and systematized information in regard to the subject under discussion. A large portion of those who are the most hostile to the "peculiar institution" are so from sentiment only, and have never examined it in its various relations. They understand very well that there is an "irrepressible conflict" between it and the Declaration of Independence, but what are the facts of its existence, what are the effects of the system upon the moral, social and industrial relations, they do not know. This ignorance, more or less widespread among the people of the Free States, gives to volumes such as these a peculiar value. It is not possible for most of us to examine Slavery for ourselves, and it is therefore a matter of congratulation when we can find a clear-headed and sharp-eyed observer, who has taken the trouble to examine into it thoroughly, and who can give us in an interesting way the results of what he has seen and heard, and can also draw clear and careful and unprejudiced conclusions.

We have found such an observer in Mr. OLMSTED, as has been shown by his two former books upon the subject. He was not a man so prejudiced against Slavery, as to search only for its difficulties and its ill results, that he might make out a case against it. He says himself, in the preface to the present volume, that he "looked upon Slavery as an unfortunate occurrence, for which the people of the South were in no wise to blame," and that he "had the most unquestioning faith that while the fact of Slavery imposed much unenviable duty upon the people of the South, and occasioned much inconvenience," yet there was "a moral condition of the human race in connection with Slavery—an expression of peculiar virtues in the South, too little known or considered, the setting forth of which would do good."

In this spirit he undertook the journeys through the South, the latter part of which is described in this volume. The route of one of the two here described led him through the valley of the lower Mississippi up to Natchez, and thence easterly through the northern parts of Mississippi and Alabama, then through Tennessee and Virginia to Richmond and the New-York steamer. This exhibited to him two very different regions, the heaviest cotton-growing region, through which were great plantations, with many slaves and few whites, whose owners were worth "from $100,000 to $10,000,000," and the highland region of Alabama and Tennessee where slaves were comparatively few. This journey was performed on horseback and alone, and this of course brought the traveler into closer relations with the people than our railroads and steamboats will allow to northern travelers. The other trip described was a trip by stage from Vicksburg, Miss., north. Both of them are full of incident and interesting sketches of character. The description of some of the great cotton plantations, having over a hundred negroes, which he visited, is especially interesting, and there are many striking facts brought out which we should like to quote to our readers, but lack of room forbids.

The narrative of these journeys occupies about half the present volume. The rest of the volume contains a setting forth of MR. OLMSTED'S views upon several points connected with Slavery and Southern society. He discusses the question of the profitableness of slave labor, and comes to the conclusion that, though slave labor is profitable to certain individuals, yet in all probability if the present labor system of Missisippi, for instance, were superseded by free labor, her wealth would be in twenty years ten-fold what it is likely to be now; and that now, though in certain tracts the planters may be somewhat advanced in civilization, yet there will always be found near by some less fertile tract, whose inhabitants are poor and ignorant and without desire to be otherwise—and that this latter class compose a majority of the white people. The poverty of this class is not occasioned by the poor return yielded by the soil: it is not the result of climate either, for the recent German settlements in Texas and the white workmen in New-Orleans, and the exceptional white men who are hard working men throughout the South, all testify that the white race can work in any part of it. It is accounted for, at least in part, by the fact that labor is a badge of Slavery, which makes the poor white man in the words of Mr. DE BOW, "endure the evils of pinching poverty rather than engage in servile labor." Moreover, the rich soil is monopolized by the wealthier planters, who systematically drive their poorer white neighbors away from them to the poorer regions; and this monopoly of soil and of wealth gives them also practically the monopoly of the commerce of the country, so that—though the South exports so largely—the benefits of that export are divided among a few, and are not felt by the mass of the people. There is almost no local trade. In Georgia, for instance, the capital invested in trade in the seaboard counties is but 37½ cents to each individual, and in the second tier of counties but $1 50; and this state of things gives little inducement to capital to come in from abroad; and the exhausting cultivation of the soil is continually wasting it and keeping up thereby a continual change of locality on the part of its cultivators, so that they are continually opening new regions, and ever living, as it were, a frontier life with all its disadvantages.

MR. OLMSTED devotes some space to combating the idea that Slavery is a necessary evil attending upon the great good of cheap cotton. He shows that the supposed liability of the whites to the diseases of the South is largely overrated, that the cotton region is larger than some have estimated it; and that whatever advantages are gained by the planter over the white man who tills his cotton himself, result not from the fact that his cotton is tilled by negroes, but to the saving which necessarily arises from large fields, and wholesale purchases and direct dealings with the exporter.

The conclusion which the slaveholders have come to, as to the remedy for the evils and weaknesses which they feel, is clearly set forth, viz.: the African Slave-trade. No one, we should think, could read this part of Mr. OLMSTED'S book, without seeing clearly that unless some check is put to their onward course by some outside power, the revival of the Slave-trade is a thing sure to be insisted upon by the slaveholders even to an attempted dissolution of the Union as a means of obtaining its legalization. Mr. OLMSTED thinks that the difficulties for which they seek this remedy may be overcome by the restriction of the locality of Slavery, which by increasing thus the laboring population, will increase production, the value of land, and ease of transportation. The danger of insurrection, he thinks, would be counteracted by the incoming of a "town population" of whites, and cites Southern authorities for the statement that a dense negro population can be kept in subordination more easily than a sparse one.

MR. OLMSTED devotes one chapter to the character and manners of the Southern people, their assumptions as to themselves, and their errors as to the people of the North. One assumption is that Slavery brings with it a peculiarly high tone of character in the master, which displays itself in an openness of disposition, and a hospitality and generosity which is never to be found at the North. Mr. OLMSTED states, as the result of his experience, that the reverse is the case; that though there is a high type of character, resulting in a secondary way from Slavery, as an instance of which he mentions CASSIUS M. CLAY, yet the people generally are coarse, reckless and inhospitable, and their state of civilization such that they have no idea of the comforts which the mass of even our Northern laboring men enjoy; that the standard of comfort is low, so that in nine cases out of ten, between the Mississippi and the James River, he

"Slept in a room with others, in a bed which stunk, supplied with but one sheet, if any; washed with utensils common to the whole household; found no garden, no flowers, no fruit, no tea, no cream, no sugar, no bread, no curtains, no lifting windows, (three times out of four absolutely no windows,) no couch. If one reclined in the family room, it was on the floor, for there were no carpets or mats. For all that, the house swarmed with vermin. There was no hay, no straw, no oats, no discretion or care, or honesty at the ——; there was no stable but a log pen, and besides this no other out-house but a smoke-house, a corn-house and a range of nigger houses. * * * From the banks of the Mississippi to the banks of the James, I did not (that I remember) see, except, perhaps, in one or two towns, a thermometer, nor a book of SHAKESPEARE, nor a piano-forte or sheet of music, nor the light of a carcel or other good centre-table or reading lamp, nor an engraving, or a copy of any kind of a work of art of the slightest merit. Most of these houses were, I should also say, the mansions of 'planters,' 'slave owners,' 'cotton lords' of the 'Southern Aristocracy.'"

These are hard things to say, but if they are true, and no one who knows Mr. OLMSTED can doubt their entire truth, it is well that the facts should be made known to our people, that our erroneous notions may be corrected, and our course regulated accordingly. There have been circumstances connected with the John Brown affair, and with the recent excitement in Texas, which go far to corroborate these statements of Mr. OLMSTED, as to the lack of civilization among the Southern people generally—acts which one would look for among a people living as he describes them. Nor is Mr. OLMSTED to be charged with any violation of the duty of silence which hospitality imposes upon its recipient, for he states that in nearly six months' travel, during which he came to public houses not oftener than once a week, and was thus generally forced to seek lodging and sustenance at private houses, this was

"Often refused, not unfrequently rudely refused. But once did I meet with what Northern readers could suppose Mr. DE BOW to mean by the term, 'free road-side hospitality.' Not once with the slightest appearance of what NOAH WEBSTER defines hospitality—'the practice of receiving or entertaining strangers without reward.' Only twice, in a journey of four thousand miles, made independently of public conveyances, did I receive a night's lodging or a repast from a native Southerner without having the exact price in money, which I was expected to pay for it, stated to me by those at whose hands I received it."

A man who states facts contrary to the generally received notions of the community, must be prepared for opposition and reproach. Mr. OLMSTED apparently states his facts with a full knowledge of this rule, and he supports his statements by authorities, for which we must refer the reader to the volume.

The closing chapter of the book on *The Danger of the South*, arising out of the universal law that "force and fear end in ruin and decay," contains much interesting discussion. A very suggestive parallel is drawn between the restrictive mode of dealing with the slaves, considering them as weaker men than the whites, with the universal course adopted throughout Christendom with the weaker intellects, to strengthen them by a judicious compulsion of their use. These restrictive and repressive measures are described very fully and forcibly, and it is shown that they logically require a complete remodeling of all literature and exclusion of all knowledge; there must be a continual weakening of the present grounds of the slaveholders' security, and hence the continued cry for more Slave Territory, for the stopping of discussion, for the dissolution of the Union. Such a dissolution would inevitably involve a war, because dissolution alone will give the South no security, and her demands must therefore be yielded or enforced by arms. But the weakness of the South, in any such arbitrament is fully shown, notwithstanding the habitual carrying of deadly weapons, and the "habit of command," of which we hear so much from slavemasters. Mr. OLMSTED seems to think that the "habit of command" would be all required at home in case of war, as it was mainly through the Revolution.

The facts of this volume should be universally known throughout the community, and we think Mr. OLMSTED has done the country a service by putting them forth. His reasonings and conclusions seem to us sound also, but we know that different men will draw very different conclusions from the same facts, and these, considering the heat of the present discussion, will not be likely to form an exception to that rule. But only let the facts be known, and we have no doubt that, ultimately, if not now, the truth will be evolved for the benefit of the whole race.

HISTORY OF LATIN CHRISTIANITY. By HENRY HART MILMAN, D. D. In eight volumes. Vol. I. SHELDON & Co., New-York.

The very handsomely printed volume before us commences the republication of one of the most elaborate and important works recently issued from the British Press. The subject of which it undertakes a complete and thorough handling is the rise and course of Latin Christianity, as distinguished from Greek or Eastern Christianity on the one hand, and subsequently from those Teutonic elements with which it was intermingled by the German Reformation. A historian could thus scarcely propose to himself a more splendid theme—a theme which, depicting Christianity as stamped with the character, and centering in the capital, of the Roman Empire, has a dramatic unity and completeness, while it brings under review nearly all the great religious problems and movements which for more than ten centuries agitated Europe. At an early period in the development of Christianity appeared the contrast, and almost antagonism, of the Greek and Latin, the Oriental and the Occidental minds, among which it has found a home. But Greek Christianity, essentially abstract and speculative, early ran through its course of splendid eloquence and subtle disquisition, and then sank, exhausted, into hopeless decrepitude. It fell into a dead ritualism, and became utterly devoid of any power of aggression—either into the fields of speculative thought or upon the outward and living forces of society.

With Latin Christianity it was otherwise. Its early literature, terminating or declining with TERTULLIAN, CYPRIAN, AMBROSE and AUGUSTINE, produced another vast and noble harvest in the voluminous and subtle disquisitions of the Schoolmen. Externally, it seemed to have borrowed at once the aggressive spirit and the organizing genius of that mighty Empire in whose Capital it had planted itself, and to whose dominion it succeeded. It reared itself into a monarchy with a concentrated and all-grasping dominion. Its Popes became the Vicegerents of Heaven, and the setters up and pullers down of kings. It established an independent and universal system of law. It called into existence and wielded those numerous monastic orders which, during the middle ages, were at once the chief repositories of human learning, and the right arm of its spiritual authority,—its banded host ready to do its bidding everywhere, and to compass sea and land for the purpose of widening the area of its power. And finally, as the intenser life which had originated and for so many centuries maintained its vast dominion, seemed to be dying out, it developed itself anew in a series of brilliant creations in all the manifold forms of art.

It is this splendid field that the work before us traverses; and it is praise enough to say that the distinguished author is equal to his subject. Having for many years enjoyed a high reputation as a poet, a scholar and a historian, he has concentrated upon this work the accumulated stores of his erudition, intending to leave it, no doubt, as the one worthy monument of his fame, and as his grand legacy to the cause of sacred literature. Its high reputation places it beyond the need of our commendation. It is a work which will be indispensable to the library of the scholar, and will be most cordially welcomed by the large body of intelligent readers. We congratulate the public that the work is presented to them in so elegant a dress—with type and paper which make it a luxury to read; and we regard its appearance as especially timely, now that the rapid march of events is bringing the whole structure of Latin Christianity into imminent peril, and naturally bringing up anew before the reflecting mind the principles on which it is founded, and the great problem of its destiny.

—A freight train on the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad (North Carolina) came into collision with a passenger train, last Tuesday evening, near Goldsboro. The Sheriff of Wayne County, who was among the passengers, lost his thumb, and the baggage-master and conductor of the train received fatal injuries. The accident was caused by the ignorance of the engineer.

ARTISTIC NOTES.

The artists and the dealers in Art are beginning to stir with the general revival of metropolitan life. The rural studies of the Summer will soon be ripening under the City's Autumn sun, and new visions of the "light that never was on land or sea" begin to be evoked from the outlines of mountain and shore under the painter's magical wand. More activity is thus far observable in the marts than in the *ateliers*, for the amateurs who buy belong mostly to the class of persons upon whom the festivities attending the Prince of Wales his visit, exert a certain magnetic fascination, while the artists who, if true artists, should have TITIAN'S proud sense of peerage with the mightiest, have so much still to attract them in the Autumnal glories of our American nature, that many of them still linger in their leafy studios. CHURCH is unhappily kept prisoner from a projected grand attempt to show us a glimpse of that Arctic world which FRANKLIN braved and KANE conquered, by a most untoward and untimely accident. But delay is only a better assurance of full and final triumph to really gifted workers.

The White Mountains, explored and captured this year from new points of view, have come to town with Mr. GEORGE L. BROWN, who is, or will shortly be at work upon a grand Alpine landscape of the Jefferson Range, on the line between Portland and Montreal. The scenery here contrasts strikingly with the more familiar intervales of the Saco, and the wide vistas about North Conway. Mr. BROWN, who joins the active hand to the seeing eye, will hardly have spent his August and September days in vain.

What our few historical and *genre* painters propose to essay before the opening of the next Academy Exhibition, yet remains to be learned. We trust they may have been shamed by the barren and tawdry walls of the last season into a determination toward higher things. EASTMAN JOHNSON, LAMBDIN, LEUTZE, EDWIN WHITE, must prepare for the day of judgment.

Our bazaars of native and foreign Art, as we have said, are already filling up.

In Mr. NICHOLS' Crayon Art Gallery, at the corner of Eighth-street and Broadway, in addition to BROWN'S magnificent picture of the "Bay and City of New-York," which is daily growing upon the admiration alike of artists and amateurs, we have some new landscapes by GEORGE INNESS, which prove that the extraordinary powers of this young artist are rapidly developing into all the maturity of genius. "A Sunset," already sold, and "A Showery Day" are simply two of the finest studies of nature yet produced on this side of the Atlantic. In the purity and force of his color, Mr. INNESS fairly promises to tread with no unequal feet in the steps of DESCAMPS, while the singular truth with which he seizes, and the harmony with which he renders the sentiment of every scene which passes under his pencil, remind one irresistibly of ROUSSEAU. His "Sunset," at the Crayon Gallery, however, almost makes a school of its own. Over a level water-course country, islanded with clumps of foliage, the setting sun diffuses an almost intolerable glow. The grasses, the water, the visible arch of the cloud-capped sky, the distant vaporous horizon, are all alive with this positive heat and splendor. The strength of the central light indeed is such, and the suffusion of the whole canvas so complete, that you feel as if the picture could never want light. Set it before a mirror and it will light itself. As Miss FULLER once rather transcendentally observed of the sun, "its own inward thought maketh it glow." Mr. INNESS' "Showery Day" is in some particulars even more satisfactory than his "Sunset." The prominent defect of the latter picture, the weakness and unsubstantiality of the trees and foliage in the foreground, is less obtrusively marked upon the "Showery Day," while it is not too much to say that there is no living painter who need disown the treatment in this picture of the flying cloud shadows, and the moist drapery of the distant rain, and the flawy gusts which whirl the branches of a single advanced forest trunk. If these things come of Mr. INNESS' Medfield Summer, we counsel him to become a settler in that picturesque farming country. Mr. NICHOLS has also some charming sea-shores, full of salt and breeze, by GAY, of Boston; some clever little studies in the manner of FREER from the easel of Mr. THOM, who is working at Fontainebleau successfully with that admirable master, and other gleams of native promise, well worth a visit.

Mr. SCHAUS, who has recently returned from his annual trip to Europe, has brought with him some unusually interesting prizes. A capital CHAVET, in the mignon style, now in the ascendant at Paris—an interior, with an old man reading, over whom a pleasant light falls, and rests upon a gracious female head; the original drawing, for the engraver, of SCHEFFER'S "Dante and Beatrice," several elaborate landscapes of the best French school, including an excellent Edward Frere, full of hot desert light and mystical Arabs, and a charming aquarelle, by ROWBOTHAM, of the Lago Maggiore.

Mr. HARDINGE, of the University, has fitted up his rooms into a sort of boudoir of art, in which he has collected some exceptionally good pictures of the English and French schools. He has two superb ZIEMS, one of Venice, (whose Grand Canal is now on exhibition at GOUPIL'S, where it gleams upon Broadway, making real Mr. RUSKIN'S gorgeous phrase of "a golden city paved with emerald, wherein every pinnacle and turret glanced and glowed, overlaid with gold, or bossed with jasper;") and another of Constantinople, floating like the magnificent coffin of Islamism, between the heavens and the sea. CALAME, of Geneva, SHAYER, BONNINGTON, the delight of Paris; VERBOECKHOVEN, of the beasts; COUTURIER, of the chickens; COOPER, are all worthily represented here. American art finds its place with Mr. HARDINGE, but over seas. He has made arrangements with American artists for pictures to be exhibited in London and Paris, for the commerce in art, like all others, is a commerce of interchange, in which it is time for us to begin to play our part. Its progress of late years has been almost incredible. Mr. HARDINGE is buying pictures now himself for the European market at prices higher than he received for them when sold in America four years ago. Indeed, since the great London Exhibition of 1851, pictures have acquired an advance in price equal to 100 per cent. This is attributable partly to the great increase in the number of picture-buyers, itself the result of the world's increasing opulence, and partly to the system of *accaparement* introduced into the picture trade. Great dealers, like GAMBART, for instance, now buy up not pictures but artists, and by concentrating the supply of their works, naturally, in process of time, create an adventitious price for those which find their way into the market.

So that Art, if no longer religion, as Mr. LONGFELLOW assures us it was in the days of ALBERT DURER, is thus far, at least, one with godliness, that it has begun to be profitable for the things of this world.

Literary Gossip.

Mr. Bentley, the London publisher, is preparing for immediate publication a second series of the veteran Mr. John Timbs's useful and unpretending *Anecdote Biography of English Worthies*. The new volume will be devoted to English artists, and include memoirs of Hogarth, Sir Joshua Reynolds, Fuseli, Sir Thomas Lawrence, Gainsborough, and Turner. Messrs. Smith, Elder & Co. are similarly occupied with *Over the Cliffs*, a novel by a lady, Mrs. Chantrey, who reckons among her claims to attention that of being a sister of the two Kingsleys.

The French papers have published the programme of the Paris Art Exhibition, to be held in 1861. The exhibition is to take place from the 1st of May to the 1st of July, and artists of all nations—painters, sculptors, architects, engravers—are admitted. No artist, however, is allowed to exhibit more than four works. The objects for exhibition must be sent between the 20th of March and the 1st of April, 1861. Besides a great medal of 4,000 francs, smaller medals of 1,500 francs, 500 francs and 250 francs will be awarded. Painting alone is to be honored with 21 medals.

The *Athenæum* remarks:—"Mr. Davis, who, for four years past, has been employed, by order of the English Government, in excavating the remains of Carthage, has returned to this country. The results of his toil, which are of great antiquarian and historical interest, will be immediately published. Mr. Davis has made arrangements, we understand, with Mr. Bentley, for his work, *Carthage and her Remains*—being an Account of the Excavations and Researches on the Site of the Phœnician Metropolis in Africa and other Adjacent Places."

The *Moniteur* communicates several letters from the correspondence of Napoleon the First, which the present Emperor has collected and will have published. The letters from this collection, now printed by the *Moniteur*, are from the year 1798. They refer to the Egyptian expedition, and are meant to prove that Gen. Bonaparte undertook the expedition not in the sense of a conquest only, but that he looked at it, or at least wished others to look at it, in the light of an act of civilization.

Kohl's volumes of *Travels in Canada, Pennsylvania and New-York*, are about to be issued by Mr. Manwaring, under the author's express sanction, with an additional chapter, including the Grand Trunk Railway, and bringing down the information to the present moment, the work of translation being confided to Mrs. Percy Sinnett.

Macaulay's idea of the New-Zealander on London Bridge was forestalled by Volney in his *Ruins of Empires*. In H. K. White's poem "Time," page 200, the idea is more exactly conveyed. Kirke White, though later than Volney, is prior to Macaulay.

A new edition of Mr. McCulloch's *Commercial Dictionary*, comprehending the extensive changes induced by the commercial treaty with France, is announced.

An Italian Monthly.

A gratifying indication of the actual condition of social and intellectual culture in Italy, is offered by *Il Politechnico*, a monthly magazine of studies, "applied to social prosperity and civilization," printed at Milan. The papers, contributed mainly by the ablest living scholars, savans and engineers of the Peninsula, manifest evidences not only of profound and earnest scholarship, but also of vigorous, original thought, and judicious speculation, tending powerfully to the advancement of scientific inquiry. Especially interesting are those treating of commercial and industrial questions affecting that most interesting country. At this period of transition, attention is naturally attracted to all the elements necessary to a comparison of the commercial status of the several States under the protective and despotic systems now passing away, and the immediate future of trade and labor to which Freedom will unquestionably afford a new and energetic stimulus. And of much interest, as bearing upon cotemporary history, are several papers upon military questions; those, for instance, of Col. FOGLIARDI, on the "New Italian Army;" Dr. AGOSTINO BERTANI, on the "Cacciatori of the Alps in 1859, their wounds, and their deaths;" and Signor JACOBI on the "Mode of completing the Italian Army." There are also various contributions upon purely literary topics, exhibiting refined and matured taste. As appendants to the monthly issue, works of permanent value are from time to time published, under the charge of the redaction. Of these, the most recent is a map of Italy, illustrative of the mediæval conflicts between the various communities, with a highly valuable chronological index. The enterprise is creditable as well to Italian scholarship as to the spirit of the publishers. Messrs. A. RAFFETI & Co., of No. 596 Broadway, are the American agents of the *Polytechnic*.

THE WAR IN ITALY.

Rapid Progress of the Revolution—Victor Emanuel and the Pope—Temper of the People—Miscellaneous Intelligence.

From Our Own Correspondent.

FLORENCE, Friday, Sept. 21, 1860.

The soldiers of VICTOR EMANUEL have made quick work with that wonderful army which Gen. LAMORICIERE had been so long gathering together from the four winds of heaven. While His Holiness the Pope was kneeling before some image of the Madonna, and praying her, or *it*, to scatter his enemies with a miraculous wink, lo, VICTOR EMANUEL, trusting in God, and in a just cause, not less than in those improved warlike instruments which man's recent ingenuity has devised, has himself scattered the real enemies of the Pope and of all Italy. Gen. CIALDINI, like the fabulous witches of the air, seems to have the faculty to raise a whirlwind, and seating himself upon it go careering on to victory the most complete. Of the army of Gen. LAMORICIERE, we are told, little is left except the garrison shut up in the fortress of Ancona, and two thousand or more soldiers scattered among the mountains. The little town of Jesi, not far from Castelfidardo, where the battle was fought, is the place from which the dispatch came giving us intelligence of the success, and is distinguished as the place where was first printed the *Divino Commedia* of Dante. The fall of Ancona may be easily anticipated, for it cannot, at farthest, be a thing to wait for more than a few days. When that happens, the campaign in Umbria and the Marches, will be completed, and in the marvelously short space, measured not in weeks, but in days. An army of more than 20,000 men has been annihilated, one-quarter of the soldiers which composed it made prisoners, and a large part of its material fallen into the hands of the power which made the attack.

The fleet of the kingdom, under the command of the new Admiral PERSANO, is before Ancona, prepared for an attack, if it should be found necessary to give such an order. A union of all the vessels of war belonging to Italy, including those now building, will form a navy the fourth, in respect to size, in Europe. This country will have the satisfaction of seeing the list run thus: England, France, Russia, Italy. A suggestion has been made that each of the ten or twelve principal cities of the Peninsula vote to bear the cost of construction of a steam-frigate to be called by its name. Such a public-spirited scheme is not without precedent in the past history of the country, and if now carried out, would augment very considerably the present force.

A Government strong in the consciousness of its power and in the justness of the cause which it leads, can afford to be magnanimous. The Government of VICTOR EMANUEL, while it has never lost sight of its duty to the whole of Italy, and waged continual war against the enemies of the country, both foreign and native, which have been encountered within its borders, has maintained towards them an attitude, determined and sternly just, indeed, but dignified and guided by a spirit of magnanimity. To the intemperate wrath of ANTONELLI and the Pope, exhibited by excommunications and curses, the King, through his Minister, has replied with calm words of reasoning, and a logical and truthful representation of the real situation. The same spirit has governed from the beginning, and undoubtedly will rule to the end. The prisoners which have been taken in the combats of the past week have been treated with a degree of consideration which could not be expected, when it is remembered in what abhorrence they are held by the whole population. Instead of being punished in any way for the shameful iniquity in which they have been engaged, these foreign mercenaries are simply accompanied out of the country and warned for the future to pursue some more honorable and reputable calling. So much mercy or rather respect is shown them, as to take them along by-roads which do not pass the large cities, so that they may be saved the added humiliation of the even silent scorn of gazing populations.

A few days since the Gen. SCHMIDT who was made prisoner, and whose name has become execrable as the leader in the massacre of Perugia, was taken by rail towards Leghorn under guard. The train from Asinalunga is obliged to stop some little time at the Siena station to make the connection for Empoli. Knowing that SCHMIDT was expected, a considerable number of the people of Siena had collected in the building to have a look at the unhappy, bad man. SCHMIDT, well knowing how much he was hated, and mistaking the character of the people into whose power he had fallen, was evidently apprehensive of some act of insult or violence from their hands. Seeing in the station one of those little shrines to the Madonna, with a light burning before it, so common in Italy, he left the train and went and kneeled before it. The crowd formed a wide circle around and looked on in silence. No word was uttered, and no sign made, but every face wore an expression of pity mingled with contempt. One who witnessed the scene reports that he never saw a fellow creature suffer a humiliation more complete.

As I write the guns of the lower fortress are sending their echoes over Florence, and the great bell of the Cathedral is booming out its deepest tones, in token of joy for the news of the discomfiture of LAMORICIERE. Never were the people so hopeful as now, and never, certainly, with so much reason. Success follows success, and fortune smiles upon every new endeavor. Except two or three dark spots, light is shining upon the whole of the Italian peninsula. As soon as FRANCIS II. takes himself off, and LAMORICIERE picks up the fragments of the wreck of his inglorious enterprise, and quits the country, it is hoped that the Italians, from motives of prudence, will stop war and set about making sure of what they have so suddenly obtained. They should leave Rome to rest at least a year, for the old trunk will be sure to fall of its own weight, now that all the roots are cut off. As for Venice, they would do well for the present to leave that also alone. Rot, rust and mildew, are doing their work upon the Austrian exchequer, and to replenish his finances his Imperial Highness of Hapsburgh may yet be induced to sell out that more and more expensive possession, for hard cash or approved negotiable paper.

Two battalions of the National Guard of Tuscany have been put on a war footing, and will soon leave—one for Milan, and the other for Turin. Some companies of the National Guard, organized as *bersaglieri*, or sharpshooters, from as far north as Brescia, will come to Florence. This corps—made up principally of citizens engaged in trade or some mechanical employment—is thus to have its first real experience of life in the field.

The Senator of the Kingdom, TRIVULZIO PALLAVICINO, is about to set off from Turin for Naples, having accepted the call made to him by GARIBALDI, to come and assume the temporary dictatorship of that great province which he has won from despotism. It is said that PALLAVICINO holds the opinion that the true policy for that part of Italy is that of immediate annexation to the Italian Kingdom, by a vote of the whole population, and that he will at once proceed to act upon such a doctrine. He holds, in common with others, that it is still the safest and truest way for Italy to continue to present to Europe, as rapidly as possible, accomplished facts. AP.

FROM RIO JANEIRO.

Business Failures—Bank Legislation—Abduction of a Young Lady.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Friday, Aug. 24, 1860.

A few months since I was obliged to record the failure of a Señor LEITE DE CASTRO, a flour dealer, for over a million of dollars, and now a celebrated speculator in cattle and owner of nearly all the butcher shops in Rio, named MELLO SOUZA, has just stopped payment, owing two million five hundred thousand dollars. Again I ask, where but in Brazil can a single man doing business alone obtain credit for so vast an amount?

Our Coffee market has been awakened from its long inactivity by the arrival of the steamers *Grenada* and *Moses Taylor*—the former in twenty-seven and the latter in twenty-three days from your city—bringing favorable news from the New-York Coffee market. The coffee dealers still, however, hold out in their exorbitant demands, and the price of coffee is even higher. The stocks are as yet quite small, owing to the continued rains and heaviness of the roads, which obstructs its transportation. One of the vessels, (the bark *Virginian*,) which was loaded and dispatched on receipt of the *Grenada's* news, has just returned in a leaky condition, having damaged her cargo. She will be obliged to discharge and repair here.

The project of Señor FERRAZ, Minister of Finance and Chief of the Cabinet, has passed both Senate and House of Deputies, and only awaits the signature of the Emperor to become a law. It provides for the redemption in specie of all notes of issue by the Banks; restricts the amount of circulation, and seems generally to be considered much needed though imprudently applied in the present aspect of affairs and dullness of trade.

Some month or two since, as a Señor LUIS ANTONIO CARVALHO, one of the wealthiest men in Rio, was returning with his family from the opera, his carriage was forcibly stopped and a young man presenting a revolver, demanded that his daughter should accompany him, which was complied with. The young man then took her by means of a small row-boat across the bay to Praia Grande, stating his intention to compel her to marry him when they should arrive at a certain place in that city, where he had made his arrangements therefor. The young lady, apparently very docile, suffered herself to be led along, and after proceeding a few hundred yards shammed a fainting fit and declared her inability to proceed further. Under the circumstances the abductor was obliged to carry her to the nearest dwelling, threatening her at the same time with instant death if she were to disclose his intentions to the occupants. By some means, however, she contrived to inform the master of the house, who turned out to be a friend of her parents, and who caused the arrest of the young man and returned the young lady to her father. Yesterday the abductor was tried and sentenced to ten years' imprisonment with hard labor for the offence. The restorer of the daughter was rewarded handsomely by the wealthy parent, and the girl herself obliged to marry one of her father's clerks in order to save herself from a future similar annoyance. Thus ends a small tragedy which might have formed a good basis for a James' novel, and which has been the town talk of all Rio ever since its occurrence.

Capt. PEEL, of the British Navy, who had the reputation of annoying our merchant marine while commanding the *Buzzard* on the Coast of Cuba in 1848, and who was sent away therefor, has just been invalided and relieved from the command of that vessel, and goes to England in the next packet. It appears that the gallant captain made his appearance as a witness at a Court-martial on some of his men, asked for by himself and presided over by Admiral Sir THOMAS MAITLAND, in a severe state of "how came you so;" and owing partly to the facilities which are allowed in the British service and to his relationship with the late Sir ROBERT PEEL, he has been allowed to give up his command and return home as an invalid.

On the 20th the flag-ship *Congress* and brig *Bainbridge* were at St. Catherine's, about to start for this port. The *Seminole* has not yet arrived from Pensacola. The *Dolphin* is at the River La Platte, and *Pulaski* gone up to Paraguay to pay President LOPEZ a visit. Yours, truly, THE MAJOR.

Mr. Gough's Style of Reform—Reply to Rev. Mr. West.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I read in your paper this morning a reply to mine of Saturday last, on JOHN B. GOUGH'S style of Reform. Mr. WEST'S note sounds so much like a quotation from Mr. Harold Skimpole's sentimental and enthusiastic conversation in DICKENS' "Bleak House," that one is almost inclined to believe that we have a representative of that distinguished philanthropist in Brooklyn. "Man never looks so little selfish—man never radiates the light and manner of his nature as when genial and generous emotions break out upon him in smiles of good humor." This is all very bright and beautiful and true, and is said in extenuation of the fact that Mr. GOUGH makes his audience laugh. I did not complain of the laugh, but of Mr. GOUGH'S way of making people laugh. He represented a forlorn creature, intemperate and degraded, and wound up his account of her being dragged to prison by an expression that was absolutely indecent in its coarse merriment. Now, Mr. WEST likes tragedy and comedy; so did Mr. Skimpole. Harold Skimpole had his comedy daughter and his tragedy daughter, and every one remembers who has read "Bleak House," how he pitied poor "Jo" when he was sick with the fever, but insisted on keeping at a distance from him. He liked the "poetry" of a poor lad sick and without a home, and warbled, after he had poor Jo turned into the street,

"All alone in the wide world, doomed to wander alone
Bereft of his parents, bereft of his home;"

which every one acknowledged he sang with great feeling and expression, and which he said always made him feel like crying. Perhaps in like manner Mr. WEST likes Mr. GOUGH'S sentiment, although to one who has seen better actors, he is rather coarse and overdoes his part. I can see nothing to cause genial smiles, in the relation of the fact which made Mr. GOUGH'S congregation laugh.

No one would complain of Mr. GOUGH if he represented himself as a simple lecturer—paid so much per night, and delivering his store of hideous and jocose anecdotes with the strictest dramatic skill of a regular comedian. This would be legitimate, but instead of this, he is looked upon as a saint, an apostle, while preaching to respectable hearers instead of fallen drunkards. The testimony that JOHN B. GOUGH is insincere he carries in his voice and manner—none other is needed to one who goes to hear a terrible evil talked of in a real and manly and a feeling manner—who is thinking of real grief and real loss, and not of the fact that Mr. GOUGH'S scintillations of wit are so fascinating, and his illustrations so charming. Looking through Mr. GOUGH'S thin veil of deceit, his "comedy" is tragedy, and his tragedy is comedy.

P.

Idiot Schools in France.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

One of your cotemporaries, in an editorial "Plea for Imbeciles," in his issue of Oct. 8, makes the following statement:

"In the celebrated French school near Paris, where these poor children are gathered from various quarters, they are trained and educated to speak—for it is a singular fact that they are not able to articulate unless they are instructed—to read and write, and to work successfully at the easier trades, as shoemaking, carpentery and gardening. In the school the repairing of furniture, of the buildings, and the mending of clothing is done by the inmates. Their labor is let by contract, as in some of our prisons, or the productions of their ingenuity and handiwork are profitably disposed of.

The most intelligent and advanced among them are confidently sent out into the world as clerks, tradesmen, laborers and mechanics."

I beg leave to call your attention to this paragraph, not for the purpose of making any objection to the philanthropic design of that plea, but because while the fact of the improvement of idiots and imbeciles, under suitable training, is well established, it is neither necessary nor desirable that statements should be made concerning it which are entirely erroneous.

The simple fact in regard to "the celebrated French school near Paris" is, that there is no such school in existence, and has not been for ten years past. There were occasional attempts made to instruct idiots in Paris, from 1824 onward, but the first really successful effort was made in 1838, by Dr. EDWARD SEGUIN, on a very small scale. In 1839, Dr. VOISIN, the physiologist, aided by LEURET, the eminent director of the Bicêtre, attempted the instruction of a few idiot children in that vast hospital. The instruction was principally given by M. VALLEE. Subsequently, this class came under the charge of Dr. SEGUIN, and in 1843 a Committee of the French Academy reported favorably on his method. The Bicêtre was not, however, the best place for conducting such an experiment successfully, and in 1844, we think, Dr. SEGUIN withdrew, and established a private school for idiots. M. VALLEE resumed the charge of the idiot children in the Bicêtre, and maintained it, with varying success, for four or five years. SEGUIN taught and trained his pupils, who were very numerous, with great ability, and, in 1846, published the treatise on the Hygiene and Moral Treatment of Idiocy, which established his reputation as one of the ablest psychologists of the age.

The revolution of 1848, however, proved the death-blow to both schools, and though the one in the Bicêtre lingered for a time, both were discontinued by 1850, and have never been resumed. Dr. SEGUIN came to this country, where he has powerfully aided in the establishment of institutions for the instruction of imbeciles, two of which—the New-York State Asylum for Idiots, at Syracuse, and the School for Imbeciles, at Barre—have surpassed, both in the thoroughness of their training and their success, any European school for this class.

The only school for imbecile children now existing in France, if we except one in Savoy, a part of NAPOLEON III.'s newly-acquired territory, is that of the Pastor BOST, at La Force, department of Dordogne, about 400 miles from Paris, of which Rev. Dr. MCCLINTOCK recently gave an interesting account in the *Methodist*. In this, it is stated, music is made the medium of awakening the slumbering intellect of the imbecile, in what way, or by what processes, we are not yet informed.

At the Royal Institution for Idiots, at Earlswood, near Reigate, Surrey, England, attempts have been made, with a considerable degree of success, to employ the more intelligent of their pupils in some of the simpler mechanic arts, such as weaving, mat-making, tailoring, basket-making, shoe-making, knitting, &c., but a very large number of the pupils of that institution belong rather to the class commonly called "half-witted" in this country, than to the lower and more helpless class of idiots.

It is not well or wise to make extravagant estimates of the results to be obtained in the training of these unfortunates. If not too old when their instruction is commenced, they can be very greatly improved in habits, manners and morals; they may be, in some instances, taught to work very well under suitable supervision, but we have yet to learn of a single case of congenital idiocy, in which the subject became qualified to perform, competently, the duties of a clerk, tradesman or mechanic, *without supervision*.

X.

Iowa State Fair.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

IOWA CITY, Thursday, Sept. 6, 1860

PRESIDENTIAL.

THE CANVASS IN THE NORTHWEST.

Prospects of the Election in Indiana, Illinois, Ohio and Michigan.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LOGANSPORT, Indiana, Friday, Sept. 28, 1860.

Since I wrote last, I have been watching with a pleasurable interest a phenomenon common, I doubt not, in all campaigns, and a thing to be regularly counted upon and allowed for by older and more experienced politicians, but to me both new and full of ever fresh surprise. I mean *the turn of the tide*. I have hesitated to realize the fact—I have told myself again and again that I was a prejudiced observer—but I cannot disguise from myself the truth that the vast Douglas wave is rapidly ebbing. The Democrats have made their push, and the final charge of the battle is wholly Republican. There is a sudden falling off of enthusiasm and confidence—an epidemic chill—among the followers of the "Little Giant;" and an impression daily gains ground that the Douglas fires are burning out, and that LINCOLN is sure to carry the day.

In this State the change is really astonishing. Indiana politics are so mixed as to be very difficult of estimation. The State is all "in spots," so to speak. You speak in a village where every man, woman and child seems to have little to do except to hurrah for LINCOLN; and in the very next village, fifteen miles distant, perhaps, you cannot repeat your former speech without danger of a riot. All through the central portion of Indiana you come upon little communities of Southern people, principally Kentuckians and Tennesseeans, and, generally speaking, Republican doctrines find little favor with them. They are a singularly gross and ignorant class of the population, retaining the Southern carelessness and roughness, without the Southern grace, frankness and generosity. Most of them look upon it as a grievance that Indiana is not a Slave State; and the mildness and lukewarmness with which Republican orators advocate their cause in such localities is positively laughable. CASS. CLAY is almost the only man who ventures upon a really vigorous Republican speech among them.

Then, again, the Bell-Everett Party is strong in Indiana. When I say "strong," I mean, of course, considering the weakness, the almost nonentity, of the party in the Northwest generally. They are strong for mischief. But even these differ as much among each other as in your own State JAMES O. PUTNAM and ERASTUS BROOKS. Some are most bitter haters of Republicanism,—some are already half Republican. So that you may see that the Indiana politics are difficult to see through. They are further complicated by the savage warfare which Senator BRIGHT wages on the Douglas men. BRIGHT is a man greatly overrated, coarse and of very ordinary ability. But he has been long enough a political leader to have acquired a good deal of influence—that is to say, a good many adherents—and he is thought to be a pretty shrewd political prophet. His loud and confident declarations that DOUGLAS will not have a single electoral vote, have accordingly considerable weight, and are very discouraging. He is not likely to draw off many votes; but MR. DOUGLAS has none to spare.

Many of the Bell men, who will not support LINCOLN, will support HENRY S. LANE for Governor, while the Breckinridge men unite with the Douglasites under the banner of THOMAS A. HENDRICKS. I am rather inclined to think the result will be that LANE will come out of the confusion with a small majority, and that the moral effect of this victory in October will be so great upon the undecided class of voters that Indiana will join the Lincoln column in November. Independently of the value of a victory in Indiana, I should rejoice in such a result for the sake of LANE himself, who is the most jovial and effective popular orator I have ever listened to. He is a superb actor; and nothing can be more amusing than his inimitable way of introducing himself to his audience, with frequent obeisances, as, "Ladies and gentlemen, the next Governor of Indiana." Notwithstanding his comic performances, which never degenerate into buffoonery, he is a keen and powerful reasoner, and his speeches not only please a crowd of hearers, but bear the severer test of reading uncommonly well. He is peculiarly powerful in denunciation, and some of his sarcastic sentences sting like a hornet. His transitions are wonderfully rapid and dramatic, and when he attempts an eagle's flight of eloquence, you may be pretty sure it is only that he may pounce on an opponent as an eagle drops upon his prey. It will express my meaning (better than it will harmonize with my previous comparisons) to call him the Zouave of popular orators.

In Illinois the skies are bright. LINCOLN'S majorities in the northern counties will about counterbalance DOUGLAS' majorities in the Southern portion of the State, (supposing that the colonizing of votes from Missouri, Kentucky and Tennessee will be confined within reasonable limits,) and the centre will give a small but decisive majority for LINCOLN. I think his majority in the State cannot fall below ten thousand. The canvass in the centre has been very ably conducted under the lead of BROWNING, SWETT, Judge DAVIS and RICHARD YATES, whom the Republicans confidently expect to see the next Governor of Illinois. JOHN WENTWORTH still asserts that GOV. SEWARD could have carried Illinois; and two things must be taken into account before this is denied, that if SEWARD had been the nominee at Chicago "Long JOHN" would have had the direction of the canvass, from which he is now excluded, and that WENTWORTH'S resources are almost literally inexhaustible. It is worth a trip to Illinois to learn to be independent of the prejudices so carefully fostered by WENTWORTH'S enemies, and to learn to admire the unflinching integrity, to appreciate the remarkable power of "Long JOHN." But long as "Long JOHN" is, Illinois is longer—too long, I think, for "Long JOHN" to carry in his capacious pocket—and I do not believe that MR. SEWARD could have carried the State against the wild, unreasoning hatred and terror excited by his name.

In Ohio there is a steady gain for the Republican cause, and our friends will not be satisfied with less than twenty-five thousand majority for LINCOLN. A little flutter was excited among the Bell and Everett men by LEWIS D. CAMPBELL'S desertion of the Republican ranks and accession to their own; but among the Republicans this made very little difference. Few men so well-known as CAMPBELL is have so little real weight, and any party will find him, as the Republicans have, a most unmanageable and inconvenient accession. He has some ability as an orator and a great deal as a parliamentarian, but he is too erratic to meet with any brilliant success in the political arena. Even in his own District the Republicans are not so much disheartened at losing his vote and his influence as they are relieved by being freed from the incumbent weight of his name; and they hope to run out VALLANDINGHAM, whom they dislike greatly, and run in SAM. CRAIGHEAD, who is worth ten Campbells. SAM. GALLOWAY, too, is likely to defeat COX, over which there would be great rejoicing in the Republican ranks. GALLOWAY is a good, humorous speaker, and an overrated man of showy abilities. Cox has a handsome majority on his side; but on that majority a Breckinridge candidate holds a mortgage, and the popularity of GALLOWAY is so great that MR. COX is likely to retire into private life. CHARLES D. MARTIN will probably be succeeded, also, by a Republican in the person of VALENTINE B. HORTON, who represented the district in the Thirty-fourth Congress. The district is one of the staunch Democratic strongholds; but what with the steady gain of Republican doctrines and the popularity of HORTON, the chances are in favor of the latter's election, although DOUGLAS will probably have a majority over LINCOLN in the district. MR. HORTON, who is considered to be the only man able to redeem the district from the Democracy, is a gentleman of high character and eminent ability, and accepts the nomination very reluctantly at the earnest entreaties of his friends. All through Ohio the Republicans are harmonious, confident and enthusiastic. LINCOLN is more popular than SEWARD, whose candidacy would have wounded Ohio pride sorely as being a victory over Gov. CHASE, whom they strangely regarded as standing an excellent chance for the Chicago nomination. For an Ohio man's political creed may be summed up in one word—CHASE.

In Michigan, too, the Douglas wave has ebbed with wonderful rapidity. The Second and Third Congressional Districts are heavily Republican, and have never been in doubt. I wrote you before that the Democrats had a good chance of carrying the First and Fourth Districts. I now say that LOTHROP, the Democratic nominee in the First District, will be beaten nearly a thousand votes by Judge GRANGER. In the Fourth, the Lake Superior District, E. H. THOMSON, the Democratic nominee, has been canvassing with extraordinary energy and plenty of New-York money. THOMSON has long frequented the lobby at Washington in the interest of a well-known New-York *millionnaire*, and can draw for as much money as he can use in the canvass. But I have now no doubt that the Republican candidate, ROLAND E. TROWBRIDGE, will beat THOMSON by twenty-five hundred votes. The French settlements in Michigan have always furnished hitherto an unbroken phalanx of Democratic votes, upon which the Republicans have this year made a perceptible inroad. They are greatly pleased with the Wide-Awake movement, which will of itself secure a number of French votes for LINCOLN and BLAIR. They are a very curious people, speaking an execrable *patois*, without any French accent whatever. They join in Lincoln processions with great enthusiasm, and carry in their wagons a whole forest of rails, which are as thoroughly emblematic of overthrow to the disorganized Democracy as the approach of Birnam Wood to Dunsinane. F. C. H.

Breckinridge and Douglas in Connecticut.

STONINGTON, Tuesday, Oct. 9, 1860.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I noticed, in your paper of yesterday, an estimate of the strength of the various political parties in Connecticut, which is considered here as being wide the mark. I do not know how the Democratic vote is [illegible] State the Breckinridge Party is the strongest party in the towns of Norwich and Meriden, and at the recent election in the town of New-London, two Democratic tickets were run for Selectmen; the Douglas ticket received 122, and the Breckinridge 212 votes. In this town a Union Fusion ticket was run at the town election, and received 250 votes, against 226 polled for the Republican ticket. The fusion vote here was made up about as follows: 180 Breckinridge, 50 Douglas and 29 for Bell. The active managers of the Democratic Party in this region are Breckinridge men; and, unless we are greatly mistaken, the Breckinridge vote in this State will be larger than the Douglas vote. And we are certain that LINCOLN will receive a majority of 5,000 or more votes over all the other candidates, whether fused or not. CONSERVATIVE.

An Important Accession.

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY UNDER TAYLOR FOR MR. LINCOLN—LETTER FROM HON. WM. M. MEREDITH.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Sept. 29, 1860.

GENTLEMEN: I regret that the state of my health has been and continues to be such as to render it impossible for me to accept the several invitations which I have received through the Summer, from yourselves and others, to address my fellow-citizens on the pending political issues.

In 1819-20 the Missouri Compromise was passed by the votes of certain Northern members, who professed to have saved the Union by giving way before threats of disunion. Those threats were loud and clamorous, and they were then unaccustomed; they fell suddenly on the startled ear. Nevertheless, the people of the Northern States, and especially the people of Pennsylvania, expressed so unanimously and vigorously their disapproval of the whole procedure, and so heartily denounced and condemned the conduct of those of their members who (as they then styled it) had betrayed their principles, that this system of legislation was effectually stopped for a time. No want of harmony between the North and the South was caused by this action of the people. It was full fifteen years from 1820 before the Slavery question was again made a regular theme of discussion in Congress, and it was thirty years from 1820 before (upon this question) another formal surrender was made—before members from the North had again the courage to vote upon it in subservience to their fears.

Unfortunately, during the last twenty-five years, with here and there a brief interval, the people of the North have been trying a very different system from that which they pursued after the Missouri Compromise. And this new system has already produced the kind of harmony which is now raging around us. If it be persisted in much longer it is not difficult to see where it must end. The large mass of really loyal and patriotic people at the South have found the North substantially encouraging the originally small body of violent or misled men who were bent on maintaining a Southern sectional party. They have been left to fight the battles of the whole country single-handed and under every discouragement, and the only wonder is that they were not sooner overwhelmed. The South has been inflamed by inculcating the belief that the North is bent upon destroying her property and interfering with her constitutional rights, and that her only safety lies in successfully grasping an undue portion of political power—all which I believe to be an error.

And the North has been paralyzed by the belief, industriously disseminated, that the South is bent upon dissolving the Union, which I believe to be just as much an error as the other. Under these influences we are led into perpetual dissensions and distractions, the principles of the Constitution are being perverted, and the general interests of the country and the whole policy of the Government are subordinated to the supposed political interests of one section.

I give these as my opinions. Others will, of course, be governed by their own. I must add that I believe a great part of the mischief has been done by well-meaning agitators against agitation, who have kept all this discord afoot by ill-conceived exhortation to harmony, just as a fussy boy in a school will sometimes keep a whole class in a sort of free fight by meddlesome intercessions.

When, under a free Government, differences of opinion exist, (as they must sometimes,) on great questions of principle or policy, I conceive that if they cannot be reconciled by calm discussions they should be decided by votes—by the vote of every voter being cast in accordance with his own conscientious opinion. For the theory of a free Government assumes that to the average common sense of the people may be safely intrusted the decision of such questions. And I know of no other road to harmony in a Republic than this. Surely there can be no real harmony so long as the threat of disunion shall be the habitually successful argument for legislation which can be defended by no other.

So far, at least, as regards the Atlantic States and those on the Gulf, on the lakes, and in the valley of the Mississippi, their relations—moral, ethnological, geographical and commercial—seem to combine to form a law of political gravitation as inexorable as that of material gravitation. And, regarding the whole Union as it exists, we have the remembrance of common struggles and triumphs—the sense of common affections and interests—the hope of a common prosperity and welfare—the habit of a common nationality—and these things do hold us firmly together.

This Union is not to be broken by empty threats in one quarter, nor saved by stridulous depreciation in another. It rests on the essential loyalty of the people in all quarters, and that loyalty rests safely on the solid bases, some of which I have enumerated.

I cannot agree that there is any antagonism between the true interests of the South and the North, or any necessity for administering the Government with an exclusive view to the supposed particular interests of either section. On the contrary, a true enlarged national policy would, in my opinion, favor the industry and tend to develop the resources, moral, intellectual and material, of both.

I see no reason why we should not all stand where all the people of Pennsylvania stood together in 1820. I was a youth at that time. It may be memory and not judgment that makes my heart throb now as I recall the things that then happened. Vital principles do not decay with time among a healthy people. Such a people hold to their great traditions. As I believed the opponents of the Missouri Compromise to be the truly conservative party then, so do I believe the Republican to be the truly conservative party now, and sympathize as heartily with this as I did with the other.

As to your Presidential candidate, I know him only from report and from a perusal of some of his printed speeches. Judging from them, I have him to be a large-minded man, of great research and comprehensive views, and of decided but wise and moderate opinions. He does not descend to the inanities of artificial rhetoric, the entanglements of purposed ambiguity, or the extravagances of political declamation. Perhaps, these may not be so essential to the character of a practical statesman as seems to have been sometimes supposed. But MR. LINCOLN appears to me to have two merits, one of style and one of substance, which more than make up any such deficiency, if it be one. They are: first, that he says what he means; and, secondly, that he means what he says.

I am, gentlemen, with great esteem, your obedient servant, W. M. MEREDITH.

To MESSRS. Levi Rutter, President Young Men's Republican Club; John D. Watson, Chairman People's Executive Committee; William B. Thomas, President Central Republican Club, and George Inman Riche, President Republican Invincibles.

An American Repudiating Fusion.

Hon. W. H. GOODWIN, who was elected State Senator from the Twentieth District, a few years ago, by American votes, expresses himself thus in a letter addressed to MR. S. L. BURLEIGH, under date of Lima, Sept. 30:

The silly device of a blended electoral ticket is too transparent to deceive. It is a poorly disguised attempt to induce "Patrick" and "Sam" to shake hands. The gentlemen who have been especially active in this negotiation, will please excuse the undersigned from all responsibility in this arrangement, for we regard it as a radical compromise of principle. But, my friend, I am not indifferent to the fearful struggle which is now agitating this Confederacy. While extreme men, both North and South, seem reckless, alike of law, order, and humanity,—when, in the South especially, inoffensive citizens, and respectable Christian ministers, (as in the recent case of Rev. ANTHONY BEWLEY, of TEXAS,) are set upon by a raging mob and cruelly murdered, simply and because they are members of a Northern Christian Church, it is time for thinking men to be looking out for the lee-shore of national anarchy!

No, my friend, through a public life of twenty-three years, I have been sternly conservative upon all questions of State and National policy; but if the alternative is forced upon me to baptize *Slavery* as *national* and *religious* and *holy*; or be *insulted* at the North, and *hung* at the South, I "shall not long debate which of the two to choose, Slavery or death."

I would advise Americans of the Empire State to vote for the candidate who, while he associates in his character the citizen of pure morality and inflexible integrity,—the intelligent lawyer and noble-minded statesmen, has self-respect enough to stay at home while a diligent constituency are carrying on the canvass; and that man is—ABRAHAM LINCOLN, of Illinois.

Mr. Guthrie thinks Lincoln will Succeed, and has no Heart for the Contest.

From the Louisville Courier.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 1, 1860.

GENTLEMEN: I am in receipt of yours of this date, with the inclosed paragraph from the Sandy Valley *Advocate*. You both know what passed at the time you called on me to know the course I would take as to the nominations made at Baltimore, and that I declined to pledge myself to support either MR. BRECKINRIDGE or MR. DOUGLAS, and among other things said that I did not consider either the regular nominee of the party. There were other things said as you may recollect.

Afterwards, in a conversation with J. C. MASON, I stated to him the substance of this conversation, and according to my recollection said, under the circumstances, that I would have felt bound to have voted for the nominee of the party had one been made, *but that the division must result in the election of Lincoln, and that I had no heart for the contest.* A good deal more was said by MR. MASON, and probably more by myself, but I made no reflection on either MR. BRECKINRIDGE or MR. DOUGLAS, except to regret that the two nominations had been made.

Neither conversation was meant for the Press, and I have a decided objection to being dragged before the public and having different versions of private conversations.

Very respectfully, JAMES GUTHRIE.

Senator Seward in a Slave State.

From the Columbia (S. C.) Guardian.

Ten or fifteen years ago no person would have deemed that the arch-demagogue SEWARD would have been invited to address the citizens of a Slave State, against their institutions and their rights. Nay, at that time an Abolitionist would hardly be permitted to hold forth even in a Northern city. How rapid has been the advances of Abolitionism may be seen by the announcement of the fact that WM. H. SEWARD delivered a speech the other day at St. Josephs, Mo., in which the "irrepressible conflict" was reproclaimed, [illegible] Political men, who testified that he saw the stabbing, and also noticed that the deceased "made a pass" at Hogan before the stab was inflicted. He arrested Hogan in a room up stairs, and saw a knife in his hand. Murray also came into the room and told him he had stabbed McLaughlin. He said "If I have, I suppose I must suffer for it." When they reached the Station-house, witness asked him for the knife, but he said he had thrown it away.

Counsel for the prisoner cross-examined this witness at some length, but the only testimony of importance elicited was the circumstance that Murray had told him that he had been struck at Fitzgerald's, and that he would shoot the man who struck him.

Mr. Fitzgerald, the proprietor of the house where the affray took place, was examined, but his evidence was unimportant.

The case will be continued to-day.

Street Improvements.

ALLEGED FRAUDLENT ASSESSMENT.

Sanford vs. *The Mayor, &c.*—This is an action to recover the value of property sold for non-payment of assessment for the grading, &c., of Seventy-ninth-street.

It is alleged by plaintiff that the work was done under a void contract, it having been awarded to those who were not the lowest bidders, and in some instances the work was not advertised at all.

The defendant now put in a demurrer to the complaint, averring that it did not state sufficient cause of action.

The cause was now before Justice BONNEY, at Special Term of the Supreme Court, and decision was reserved.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

LEONARD, J.—*Lee* vs. *McCoimes.*—Case settled.

BONNEY, J.—*Gunnison et al.* vs. *Bellany et al.*—Allowance of $100 ordered.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

HOFFMAN, J.—*O'Rourke* vs. *Hart.*—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Curtiss et al. vs. *Marshall.*—Motion denied with costs.

Heinman vs. *Waterbury.*—Motion denied, with $7 costs, without prejudice, &c.

MONCRIEF, J.—*Goer et al.* vs. *Eby et al.*—Upon filing an undertaking of $250 motion granted, with $7 costs, to abide event.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Oct. 11.

$2,000	Vir. St. 6s	90⅜	
5,000	N. C. St. 6s	88½	
34,000	Mo. State 6s	78⅜	
1,000	Louisiana St. 6s	99	
4,000	Erie 4th M. Bds	87	
1,000	Harlem 1st Mgt	98	
2,000	M. C. 8 ₱ ct. 1st M. S. F. Con. Bds	98	
1,000	Mich. So. 1st M. B.	87	
1,000	Goshen B. Bds	79⅜	
1,000	do	79¾	
3,000	Ill. Cen. R. Bds	88	
6,000	Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	59	
2,000	H. & St. J. R. R bd	68½	
2,250	L. E. & W. 2d m bd	47	
20	Am. Ex. Bank	103⅜	
10	Metropolitan Bk	112½	
35	Park Bank	112⅞	
5	Corn Ex. Bank	95	
50	Canton Co.	b60	20¾
100	do		20½
20	Penn. Coal Co		82⅜
60	Pac. Mail St. Co		87⅜
25	New-York Cen. R.		88½
300	do		88½
150	do	b60	89¾
100	do	b30	89
200	do	s10	88½
100	do	b5	88¾
515	do		88¾
450	do	b10	88¾
200	Erie Railroad		39
100	do		38⅞
600	do	b10	39
100	do	b15	39
350	do	b30	39
100	do	s23	38¾
100	Hudson River R		64
100	do	b60	64¼
300	do	s30	64
200	do	s60	64
200	Harlem Railroad		21
100	do		21½
350	do		21⅜
450	do		21⅝
600	do		21¾
50	Milw. & Miss. R		14⅜
150	Harlem R. Pref		50
150	do		50½
100	Reading R		47
1,200	do		47¼
100	do	s10	47¾
150	Mich. Cen. R.	s30	69
50	do	b60	69¾
200	Mich. S. & N. I. R.		21½
150	M. S. & N. I. G. S.	b30	48
100	do	s30	47¾
50	do		47½
100	Ill. C. R. Scrip	b3	84½
200	do	b15	84½
100	do		84¾
100	do	s60	84¾
150	do		84¾
19	Clev., Col. & Cen. R		98
100	Gal. & Chic. R		77
100	do		76¾
100	do	b10	76¾
50	do	s60	76¾
150	do	s30	76¾
350	do		76½
50	do	b10	76¾
200	Cleve. & Tol. R		46¾
100	do		46¾
100	do	b15	46¾
100	do	s10	46
100	do		46
200	do		45¾
200	do	s30	45¾
500	do	s60	45¾
150	Chic. & R. I. R.	b10	73
50	do	s15	72¾
100	do	s30	72¾
50	do	b20	73
50	do	b15	73
50	do	c	72¾
300	do		72½
700	do		73
600	do	b60	73¾
200	do	s30	73
150	Chic., Bur. & Qu. R.		89¼
50	do	s30	89
50	do		89¼
50	do	b30	89¼

THURSDAY, Oct. 11—P. M.

As previously resolved upon, the Stock Exchange was closed at 1 o'clock to-day, and no second session was held, in compliment to the reception of the Prince of Wales. The Brokers generally availed themselves of the holiday and cleared out of the Street at an early hour this afternoon. Their bank accounts were readily made up, as Money works easier this week than for some time past, and the supply tends, if anything, to a lower rate of interest, though 7 ₱ cent. is still the rule. The buoyant feeling in Stocks noticed yesterday afternoon and the advanced prices then made were more than maintained this morning, and the market on the whole was not only stronger than it had before manifested itself since the occurrences and adverse turn of Tuesday week, but pointed to a fresh and vigorous upward move in speculation. The prices on the Railway share list was 1 ₱ cent. higher than yesterday, and 1¼@2 ₱ cent. better than Monday and Tuesday before the elections, which some of the short sellers had predicted, were to work a decline of 5 or 10 ₱ cent., provided they resulted, (as it seems they have done,) in favor of a given party. The orders ran strongest on New-York Central, Erie, Harlem and Rock Island. Central sold up to 89, closing 87⅞; Erie to 39⅜, closing 38⅛ @39; Rock Island to 73⅛ cash, and 73⅛ buyer 60 days, closing 73⅛ cash bid. The recovery in Harlem from the lower prices made last week was equal to 1¼ ₱ cent. since yesterday, large orders appearing for the common shares at 21 up to 21⅝ ₱ cent. Galena and Illinois Central were also in demand, and a freer business was done in Hudson, Reading and Toledo, and in all at an advance on yesterday's currency. The only business of moment in State securities was about $40,000; Missouris at 78⅜ ₱ cent., which is an advance of about 1 ₱ cent. since the political event referred to. The bidding also improved for United States 5 ₱ cents., of which but few appear at the Board. The general market left off firm on the breaking up of the Board, after which no important business was reported on the Street.

The Money and Exchange Brokers and Money lenders appeared to catch the general wish to make half-a-day, or less, in their respective lines. The rates for discounts are unchanged. As noticed yesterday, the demand is good for choice selections of double-name paper at the Bank rate of 7 ₱ cent. Fair single names and indorsements take a wider range, say 8 to 10 ₱ cent. The market for Exchange has rather settled down at 109 ₱ cent. on London as the standard among the leading Bankers, although round sums are quoted as having been done, for the last mail at a concession from this figure. Merchant bills sell all the way from 108½ down to 107⅞ ₱ cent.

We have some additional reports from the [illegible] Railroads, which show that a heavy business was quite general, even as compared with pretty liberal receipts the same week last season. The gains are:

On the Chicago and Galena	$14,500
Burlington and Chicago	21,000
Chicago and Rock Island	9,000
Illinois Central	15,000
Cleveland and Toledo	7,000
Michigan Southern, about	13,000

The last was rumored much higher, but we have reason to suppose the gross receipts for the week to be from $60,000 to $62,000 as against $47,000.

The amount of coal transported over the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 29, was as follows:

	Week. Tons. Cwt.	Year. Tons. Cwt.
Shipped North	7,121 08	186,795 00
Shipped South	15,861 01	641,020 10
Total	22,982 09	821,815 10
Corresponding time last year:	Week. Tons. Cwt.	Year. Tons. Cwt.
Shipped North	3,508 02	181,509 06
Shipped South	10,977 05	474,999 13
Total	14,485 07	626,508 19

The following is an approximate statement of the earnings of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company, for the month of September, 1860, compared with the same period of last year, viz.:

	1860.	1859.
From Freight	$142,039 42	$129,329 57
From Passengers	87,010 26	86,729 03
From Express	2,500 00	3,250 00
From Mails	7,825 00	7,825 00
From Rent of Railroad	7,083 33	5,500 00
From Rents and Miscel's.	250 00	678 99
Total	$246,708 01	$233,312 59
Earnings Jan. to Sept.	$1,627,259 95	$1,393,698 98

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Oct. 11, 1860—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the Principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been 75 bbls. Ashes, 19,540 bbls. Flour, 186 bbls. Corn Meal, 154,384 bushels Wheat, 23,000 bushels Corn, 5,753 bushels Rye, 23,445 bushels Oats, 470 pkgs. Provisions, and 333 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Have been quiet, at $5 25 for Pots, and $5 50 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—The demand has been limited; prices have not varied.

COTTON—We have heard of sales of 1,800 bales, at unchanged prices.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	New-Orleans and Texas.
Ordinary, ₱ lb	7	7	7¾	7¾
Middling, ₱ lb	10¾	11	11¼	11¼
Middling Fair, ₱ lb	12¼	12¾	12¾	13¼

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands of Flour have been in good demand at a shade firmer prices. Sales to-day, 17,450 bbls., including superfine State at $5 35@$5 45, inferior to choice extra State at $5 55@$5 70; superfine Western at $5 35@$5 45; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois at $5 60@$6 20; extra Indiana and Michigan at $5 70@$6 30; very inferior extra Ohio at $5 65@$5 75; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 80@$5 90, mainly at $5 80@$5 85 ₱ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 35	@$5 45
Extra State	5 55	@ 5 70
Superfine Western	5 35	@ 5 45
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	5 60	@ 6 20
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 70	@ 6 30
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 65	@ 5 70
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping bd.	5 80	@ 5 90
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 95	@ 7 00
Fancy Genesee	5 70	@ 5 80
Extra Genesee	5 90	@ 7 00
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri	5 90	@ 7 00

Southern Flour continues in fair demand at rising prices. The reported sales comprise 2,750 bbls., in lots, chiefly at $5 75@$6 10 for very poor to good superior Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $6 15@$7 50 for fancy to very choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian is in moderate request, including inferior to very choice extra at $5 75@$7 50 ₱ bbl; 850 bbls. changed hands. Rye Flour is selling in lots, at $3 50@$4 35 for fine and superfine ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is in demand, at $3 50 for Jersey; $3 50 for Marsh's Caloric, and $3 85@$3 90 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat is brisk and buoyant. The demand is mainly from shippers. Sales 137,500 bushels, including white Western ordinary to very choice at $1 42½@$1 55; amber Western, strictly prime, at $1 37; red Western at $1 35@$1 36; amber Wisconsin at $1 29; Milwaukee Club at $1 26@$1 28; Chicago Spring, Nos. 2 and 1, at $1 20@$1 25; red State at $1 34; and choice white Long Island on terms not ascertained, ₱ bushel. Corn is in fair request at rather firmer prices. Sales 46,000 bushels, at 71c.@71½c. for mixed Western, afloat and in store; and 76c. for Yellow Western and Northern, ₱ bushel. Rye is plenty and depressed at from 77c.@79c. ₱ bushel. Sales 3,250 bushels. Barley continues in moderate demand at uniform rates. Sales 18,000 bushels including Canada West at 83c.@85c.; Canada East at 78c.@80c.; and State part at 75c. ₱ bushel. Oats continue in request including Canada at 37c.@38c.; Western at 37c.@38c.; and State, 38c.@38½c. ₱ bus[illegible]

LUMBER—Sales have been less extensive, but prices have been very firm. In Albany, according to the *Evening Journal*, receipts have been fair, serving "to keep up the assortment in market, which is good, though spruce, hemlock and walnut continue scarce. The sales are active, and shipments nearly doubling the receipts. Some of the yards begin to show the effect of this, and are holding very light stocks. The wharves, for the last month, have been lined with vessels loading, and many vessels are now waiting for berths. Prices of Lumber are firm, and the sales are mainly being made at our outside quotations. Sound and outside freights continue active, and vessels are freely taken at $1 50 for pine to New-Haven, $2 25 to Hartford, $2 to Providence, $4 to Boston, and $2 to Philadelphia, which are the ruling rates of last week.

METALS—Have been quiet, to-day, at old quotations.

PROVISIONS—Pork is doing better. Sales 1,800 bbls., in lots, including new Mess at $18 50@$18 75; new Prime, at $14 37½@$14 50; and old Prime at $13 ₱ bbl. Cut Meats and Bacon continue scarce, quiet and nominal. Lard is also quiet at steady rates. Sales 300 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 12¾c.@13¼c. ₱ lb. Beef is in demand at uniform prices. The day's transactions add up 450 bbls., at $8 75@$9 25 for repacked Western Mess; $10 75@$11 50 for extra Western Mess; $5@$6 for Country Mess, and $4@$4 50 for Country Prime, ₱ bbl. Prime Mess, $14@$18 ₱ tierce. Beef Hams, $10@$16 ₱ bbl. Butter continues in fair request at 15c.@20c. for new State, and 11c. @15c. for Western, ₱ lb. Cheese is inquired for at 9c.@11c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales 150 tcs., in lots, at $4 62@$4 87 ₱ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Have been purchased, since our last, to the extent of 1,100 hhds., including Cuba at 6¾c.@7¾c., and Porto Rico at 7¼c.@7½c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 370 bbls., in lots, at 23½c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—The shipments to-day have been moderate, as business was virtually suspended at an early hour in the afternoon. For Liverpool: Flour, 3s.@3s. 3d. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 11½d.@11¾d., in bulk and ship's bags, ₱ bushel; Cotton, 3-16d. @7-32d. ₱ lb.; Resin, 3s. 3d. ₱ 310 lbs. For Glasgow, Flour, 3s. 3d.@3s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 11d.@12d. ₱ bush. For London, Flour, 3s. 7½d.@3s. 9d. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 12d.@13½d. ₱ bush.; Hops, ¾d.@¾d. ₱ lb.

POLITICAL.

TO THE FRIENDS OF THE UNION ELECTORAL TICKET.—Notice is hereby given that the following gentlemen constitute the Committee on Finance:

Charles O'Conor,	Samuel J. Tilden,
Samuel F. Butterworth,	Peter B. Sweeney,
Edwin Croswell,	Daniel F. Tiemann,
Henry Grinnell,	James Monroe,
S. L. M. Barlow,	Daniel Devlin,
Wilson G. Hunt,	M. Solomons,
Thos. Walter,	John T. Agnew,
J. B. Hoover,	Watts Sherman,
Andrew Mount,	Charles A. Secor,

John G. Davis.

The friends of the cause can send subscriptions to meet the general expenses incurred in the defeat of Lincoln and Hamlin to either of the above.

JEHIAL READ, Sec'y. JOSHUA J. HENRY, Ch'n.

RALLY, IRISHMEN!—RALLY RALLY!! A meeting of the true Democrats will be held at No. 722 Broadway, on FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 12. F. J. Lambert, your gallant young countryman, will address the meeting, and Hon. R. Emmet and Mr. Conway will address the meeting. All that are opposed to a fusion with Brooks and the old Know-Nothing Party are invited to attend. W. MORAND, Chairman.

LOST AND FOUND.

$100 REWARD.—LOST OR STOLEN, ON the 10th instant, a little GIRL, 4 years old, named Agnes Pike; had on when she left a light calico dress, light straw bloomer hat trimmed with blue ribbon, a salmon colored sack trimmed with black velvet, and new morocco shoes with high heels. Any information concerning her will be gratefully received, and the above reward paid for her delivery at the residence of her parents.

JOEL PIKE, No. 49 Monroe-st.

DRY GOODS.

BALMORALS, OR HIGH LACE BOOTS, FOR LADIES' WEAR,
Also, all styles of BOOTS AND SHOES,
For LADIES, MISSES and CHILDREN,
At BROOKS', Nos. 575 Broadway, and 150 Fulton-st.

WORSTEDS,
WORSTEDS, TINSEL ZEPHYR, DOUBLE ZEPHYR, SINGLE ZEPHYR, SPLIT ZEPHYR, SHETLAND WOOL,
with a full assortment of Embroidery Articles.
WOOLEN YARNS.
White, Black, Blue, Scarlet, Scarlet and Blue, Clouded Drabs, Dark Blue, Slates, in complete variety.
WOOLEN GOODS.
Hosiery, Gloves, Boods, Gaiters, Jackets, Sleeves, Mittens, Comforters, all prices and qualities.
Also, every description of
FRENCH AND ENGLISH SMALL WARES.
Brushes, Buttons, Braids, Bobbins, Combs, Corsets, Belts, Bindings, Girdles, Galloons, Hooks and Eyes, Laces, Emeries, Needles, Pins, Skirts, Sewing Silks, Spool Cottons, Suspenders, Scissors, Trimmings, Thimbles, Tapes, Threads, Whalebones, Watch Guards, &c., &c., all of which will be sold at the lowest prices for cash by
NEILLY & GLASSFORD,
Importers and Wholesale Dealers,
Nos. 22 and 24 Church-st.,
Between Vesey and Barclay sts.,
New-York.

DRY GOODS.
EXTRA RICH PARIS SILKS,
Per steamer *Vanderbilt*,

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1860.

Re Communications.

In reply to inquiries, we desire to state that Mr. H. J. RAYMOND'S speech on the Fusion Movement and the consequences of defeating an election of President by the People and carrying it to the House of Representatives, has been published in a neat pamphlet of eight pages, and may be had on application at the TIMES Office. Price $5 for 500, $8 for 1,000.

☞ Mr. ACTON is our regular carrier, and will serve the TIMES from Twenty-sixth-street to Forty-fifth-street, and from Fifth-avenue to the East River.

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—KING LEAR.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—AILEEN AROON.

WINTER GARDEN—GUY MANNERING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—PLAYING WITH FIRE.

BOWERY THEATRE—SERIOUS FAMILY—WIZARD OF THE WAVE—WHITE HORSE OF THE PEPPERS.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—FAST WOMEN OF THE MODERN DAY—ANTHONY.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—JOSEPH AND HIS BRETHREN.

BOOLEY & CAMPBELL'S, Niblo's Saloon—ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENTS.

CANAL-STREET—No. 539—WHITLOCK'S FREE GALLERY OF ART, PAINTINGS.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Yesterday the long looked-for Prince of Wales arrived here and received a welcome such as must have been as gratifying to him and his attendants as it was creditable to the first City of the United States. After 11 o'clock in the morning there was but little business done. Buyers and sellers were alike anxious to see the Prince and aid in the demonstration, so many of the stores were closed, and instead of the flaming advertisements which usually embellish the windows and fronts of places of trade, American, English and other flags were hung out, and Broadway, from the Battery to Madison-square, was in holiday dress. Early in the morning the revenue cutter *Harriet Lane* left her anchorage at the Battery and, with the Committee of Reception, Gen. SCOTT, and a number of guests on board, proceeded to Amboy to receive the Prince and suite. He was there taken on board and conveyed to Castle Garden, where he was again received and welcomed by the Mayor. He then left Castle Garden and reviewed the First Division, which was drawn up in line on the Battery. When the review was over, the Prince and party entered carriages, in waiting for them, and, accompanied by the military, proceeded to the City Hall, in front of which he received a marching salute. The line was then reformed, and the Prince was escorted to his rooms in the Fifth-avenue Hotel. The demonstration was among the very best which has ever been made by the City. During the day there were not less than 200,000 people either looking on or taking active part in the welcome, and yet there was no accident of any moment, nor did anything occur to mar the pleasure of the occasion.

Additional returns of the elections received do not vary materially the results heretofore announced. In Pennsylvania the returns from the remote Western and Southern counties show such heavy voting for CURTIN that his majority in the State is likely to exceed our estimate. According to returns which we find in the Philadelphia *Evening Bulletin*, his majority will reach upwards of 30,000. The Congressional delegation will most probably stand 20 Republicans to 5 Opposition,—some of the districts are not yet certain. The returns from Ohio do not change the result as given in the TIMES of yesterday. The loss of Republican Congressmen in the Ninth, Fifteenth, and Seventeenth Districts is confirmed. There is probably no change in the other districts. Sixty counties in Indiana have been heard from, the returns of which indicate that the Republican majority throughout the State will be about 15,000. The Congressional delegation will stand as at present—seven Republicans and four Democrats. In the Legislature, the Republicans will have a majority of about 20 on joint ballot.

The Juarez Government, latest Mexican advices state, disapproves of the seizure of the *conducta* by Gen. DEGOLLADO. Whether this disapprobation amounts to compelling the return of the money, however, we do not learn. The truth of the report which reached us by way of Tampico, to the effect that Capt. JARVIS, of the American squadron, had interfered to prevent the Spanish Commodore from bombarding the City of Vera Cruz, is denied in a telegram from Washington. The action of the Spanish Commodore, according to this authority, was in consequence of representations made to him by Spanish residents of Vera Cruz, through the Consul, that a bombardment would not only destroy much of their property, but imperil their lives. No further action will be taken until the reception of advices from the Home Government at Madrid.

The Canadian Government organ, the Toronto *Leader*, announces that the Grand Trunk Railway Company is on the eve of a tremendous financial catastrophe—the BARINGS having taken steps to recover advances amounting to millions of dollars. Reports derogatory to the financial standing of the Company have for some time been in circulation. The *Leader* intimates a possibility of a stoppage of the road.

A telegram from New-Orleans announces that the Quarantine at that port has been raised. There has been very little necessity for it during the past season. All the Southern ports have been remarkably healthy.

A destructive fire occurred at Troy yesterday morning, involving a loss of about $150,000, and throwing two hundred persons out of employment. An immense hosiery and mosquito-netting factory on Ida Hill was burnt. A fire also occurred at St. Louis on Wednesday morning, by which about the same number of men were deprived of work.

The Board of Aldermen failed to have a quorum last night, and consequently there was no meeting.

A meeting of the Church of the Puritans was held last evening, for the purpose of proceeding with the trial of one of the anti-Cheever members, on certain charges. After being in session three hours, the meeting adjourned without having transacted any important business. The discussions, however, were interesting.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer, yesterday, the trial of PATRICK HOGAN for the murder of MCLAUGHLIN, in Morris-street, in May last, was continued. Only one more witness was examined for the prosecution, but his testimony that the deceased made a show of an attack on the prisoner, before the stabbing took place, gave the counsel for the latter party the plea which they desired, and on which they will argue for an acquittal, that of self-defence. The trial will be resumed this morning. A verdict of $75 was recovered in the Marine Court against Ex-Alderman REED, for an assault upon one HALSEY, the parties being two hostile politicians of the Twentieth Ward.

Business was generally suspended at an early hour in the afternoon. A fair inquiry prevailed for Flour, which was a shade dearer. Wheat was brisk and buoyant. Corn advanced a trifle, with moderate sales. More activity was discernible in Provisions. Groceries, Metals, Naval Stores, Oils, Hides, and Leather were more quiet. Cotton was in demand. No important changes occurred in other branches of trade.

FUSION IN VIRGINIA.—While the Democrats of the South seem to be very anxious for the promotion of fusion in the North, they have very little appetite for it at home. Mr. DAVIS, in his recent Baltimore speech, noticed this little peculiarity, and spoke of it as showing the special object which fusion in their schemes is intended to accomplish.

In Virginia, the Douglas State Committee recently sent in proposals to the Breckinridge Committee,—both being in session at Richmond,—declaring their willingness to unite upon one Electoral ticket, in order to prevent the State being lost to the Democracy. After a good deal of diplomacy, the Breckinridge Committee declined peremptorily all further conference,—declaring "the proposition to divide the electoral vote of Virginia to be utterly wrong in principle and pernicious in practice." Perhaps the Richmond *Enquirer* will be good enough to inform us why the proposition to divide the electoral vote of *New-York* [illegible] how that wrong [illegible] may differ in the two cases, but [illegible] scarcely affect the principle of the thing.

The Reception of the Prince of Wales.

England and the English people need hardly question, after yesterday's experience, the genuine disposition of America to do hearty justice to all that the mother country honors. A youth of nineteen, yesterday, took by storm of general good will the commercial metropolis of the Western World; and a Colonel of the British army, whose maiden sword has never yet been fleshed in battle, rode in triumph through shouting lanes of a people now grown to imperial estate, when all the veteran troops and war-worn commanders of the British Kingdoms, proved powerless to constrain into an unjust obedience, long years ago, when their numbers were few, their resources small, and their name unknown in the earth. The magnificent courtesies yesterday lavished on the son of VICTORIA by all classes of the population of New-York, were more than courtesies. They spoke with irresistible eloquence, at once, of the power, the wealth, and the political influence which have made America strong enough to be unaffectedly cordial, and placed her high enough to be generously forgetful; and of the sober second thought, which is obliterating from the English mind the angry memories of long ago, together with the jealousies of more recent years.

We would not exaggerate the importance of such events as this of the welcome extended by the ex-rebel colonies of England to the heir of their ex-royal family. We cannot forget that many years have not elapsed since the youth whom we now so warmly greet, sported in the garden of the Tuileries with the living NAPOLEON, while his mother abjured at the tomb of the dead NAPOLEON those cruel bigotries of her ancestors which culminated at St. Helena. And we see too plainly that these hours of princely intercourse have not altogether abolished from the map of Europe that chafing channel which parts the Briton from the Gaul. Had not England and America already became friends almost without knowing it, and were not the growing identity of their greatest interests before us to confirm these ties, we should deal with the visit of "Lord RENFREW," and its attendant enthusiasm, as becomes men still haunted with visions of the Atlantic Cable and the Embassy from Japan.

But the relations of England with America are so many, so subtle, so close, so full of life, that it is impossible to deny the real significance with which these relations invest the ovation tendered to England's flower and hope by the masses of the American population. The Prince himself can hardly fail to read this significance aright. In no capital of the Old World could he receive a greeting so fit to touch the man and the Englishman within the Prince, as this spontaneous sacrifice made by a crowded and busy City of its occupations, its cares, and its opportunities—this surrender by thousands of industrious citizens of a costly day, to the pleasant task of looking upon his pleasant face, and bidding him God-speed in this Spring-time of his life. The troops who yesterday kindled his march into brilliancy were no mercenaries ordered to do him reverence. They were the busy freemen of a free community, glad to lay aside their personal cares and objects, that they might prove to the future chief of a great and friendly nation how truly Americans respect themselves, and how ready, therefore, they are to show respect to all who seek it honorably at their hands.

It is an ungracious task to dash the chronicle of such a scene as New-York yesterday presented with even one critical word. But precisely because we value in the pageant of yesterday its representative character chiefly, must we express our more than regret that by the stupid blunder of those who had prepared the programme of the day, fully two-thirds of the people of New-York were prevented from playing their one part on on the occasion. Our masters of ceremonies seem to have forgotten that the New-York of to-day extends considerably above Canal-street, and that the daylight of October dies somewhat earlier than the daylight of June. The Prince of Wales landed, as it was expected he would, at about 2 o'clock. After some mild performances by the hospitable Mr. WOOD, and a change of costume, he appeared before the troops on the Battery about 3 P. M. Two hours were then consumed in a double parade of the soldiery—one on the Battery and another at the City Hall; the Police, who had abolished our highways above Vesey-street from an early hour in the day, judiciously permitting lower Broadway to become so blockaded as to delay the *cortége* seriously on its way to the Park.

The result of all this was, that the myriads who had patiently lined the streets from Canal-street to the Fifth-avenue, were utterly disappointed of their kindly spectacle, and that the Prince was driven by dark through dispersing crowds of his wearied well-wishers from the City Hall to his Hotel. A more unfortunate *contretemps* was never planned, and we hardly know to whom it did more injustice—to our visitor, whom it robbed of the gentlest half of his welcome, or to our citizens, for whom it wasted their precious hours of liberal good-will.

OUR CITY POLICE.—From every quarter we hear unqualified praise of the energy, efficiency and good conduct of our City Police yesterday. Their duties were more arduous than have ever before devolved upon them, and they were performed with quiet energy and unfailing courtesy.

We could not help wondering how many of our citizens would consent now to return to the Police system which prevailed only a few years ago,—when uniforms were unknown, when there was not the slightest attempt at discipline, and when the entire Department was utterly useless, so far as the legitimate duties of a Police are concerned. Yet a fearful outcry was raised over the substitution of this system for that. The uniform was resisted as an act of intolerable tyranny, and quite a number of the old Policemen vindicated their independence and common sense by refusing to wear it; and none of us are likely very soon to forget the obstinate resistance which was made, under the immediate auspices of the Mayor, to the adoption of the general organization which now gives such universal satisfaction.

It may be well for our people to remember that we owe this system entirely to the "interference" of the State Legislature in City affairs. If the matter had been left to our City Government, no one doubts that we should have had the old Police system to the [illegible] most should be elected. HENRY A. WISE, then [illegible] Governor of Virginia, went to Raleigh, N. C., to meet the Governor of that State, as well as those of South Carolina and Georgia, expressly to concoct a treasonable plot. What they actually agreed upon the world has not been informed, but that it was with the view of forming a treasonable combination is admitted. Even such Northern men as Mr. FILLMORE and Mr. DOUGLAS, at that day, regarded a possible Republican triumph as a thing too horrible for Southern endurance, and admitted the justice and necessity of secession on the happening of the contingency. But it were an endless task to recite the open and defiant threats of disunion which caused peaceable and conservative people to quake with fear, from one end of the country to the other; and we turn with pleasure to the task of contrasting the madness of that day with the moderation and good sense which reign almost everywhere at the present time, except in South Carolina, and which seem even to have found their way into that hotbed of political folly and treason. Foremost, now, among the champions of Union, in the event of Mr. LINCOLN'S election, are Messrs. DOUGLAS and JOHNSTON, the former of whom, in his intolerant abhorrence of disunion, is ready to hang the first traitor who raises the banner of rebellion against Republican rule. The party of which Mr. FILLMORE was the head in 1856, and which then justified Southern secession, is now, *par excellence*, the [illegible] Awakes, but taking into consideration the fact that they have already gained a footing on Southern soil—just where their services would be needed if such an emergency should arise, as was thrust upon Mr. DOUGLAS' consideration some weeks since at Norfolk—it is strange that the *Enquirer* has not taken the alarm before this. We can only account for its obtuseness on the supposition that it has been blinded by the glare of the Wide-Awake torches.

Growing Strength of the Union in the South—Decay of Fanaticism.

The extent to which the extreme Pro-Slavery sentiment which has ruled the South during the last dozen years, is the merely artificial product of Democratic politicians, is made apparent in the facility with which many of those who, a year or two ago, were loud-mouthed preachers of disunion, have become equally extravagant in their devotion to the Union, while the Union-savers of an earlier stage in the controversy, in many instances, now profess themselves ready to unfurl the red banner of treason. These individuals have, for local or personal reasons, changed their political relations, and they, as a matter of course, adopt the political maxims and modes of reasoning which are prevalent among their new political associates. Campaign documents have been made up and widely circulated by the opposition to the Breckinridge Democracy, showing, by extracts from the speeches and writings of its leaders, that the party is for disunion. They retort by getting up a compilation from the speeches and writings of the Southern friends of Mr. DOUGLAS, and of Mr. BELL, in which, within a few years past, a similar spirit of disloyalty to the Union is manifest, and equally violent threats of breaking it up, in certain contingencies, are uttered.

These instant changes of tone, consequent upon changes of party relations, show clearly that the extravagant ultraisms of Southern politicians proceed mainly from the promptings of party, and very little from honest apprehension of danger to Southern rights.

The largest slaveholders of the South are generally moderate and conservative in their views, while the loudest champions of Slavery are, ten to one, not worth a negro in the world. STANLEY and RAYNER, the friends of JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, represented the largest slaveholding districts of North Carolina, and their staunchest friends were the Johnsons, Pettigrews and Devereuxs, who count their slaves by hundreds and thousands. CLINGMAN, who attached himself to the fortunes of CALHOUN, and wished to dissolve the Union if FREMONT was elected President, represented the mountain district, in which not one-tenth of the inhabitants were slaves. The largest slaveholder in the Senate, at the present time, is Mr. HAMMOND, of South Carolina, whom the ultraism of the small politicians around cannot drive into disunion, and who tells his constituents that the South has Territory enough to employ their slaves for centuries, and that the extension of Slavery is not desirable. The anomalous position of South Carolina keeps him within the folds of the only party which a fanatical local opinion will tolerate, but it is apparent that he has little affinity with its leading spirits.

In all the Southern States a similar condition of things exists. Large slaveholders, who possess education, and comprehend the actual relations of Slavery to the country at large, are moderate in their sentiments and modest in their demands upon the Federal Government, for the simple reason that they have too much at stake to risk the perils of disunion. But Slavery is the predominant interest in a large portion of the South, and whoever displays great zeal in behalf of this predominant interest is held to be a patriot and champion of his country's rights. Here, then, is a fine field for the small politician, the ambitious lawyer and the starving editor. These classes, for their own personal ends, have found it to their advantage to stimulate the Pro-Slavery feeling, and to agitate continually for the extension of the system. The Democratic Party, years ago, allied its fortunes with this Pro-Slavery feeling, and by slow degrees it has come up to the mark of Southern demands.

Meanwhile, the Southern opposition to Democracy, composed in a large degree of the wealth, intelligence and patriotism of that section, though not prone to Pro-Slavery ultraism, was compelled at length to bend before the storm, and nominally to take ground almost or quite as Pro-Slavery as the Democracy. But just at this point, when the South had become intensified in its Pro-Slaveryism, when the Northern politicians, allies of these Southern Pro-Slavery parties, had submitted to the yoke, and accepted the creeds of their Southern masters, the Northern masses revolted and formed a new party devoted to freedom as its leading idea. Although this new organization has not yet triumphed, it is apparent to all intelligent men that its creed is the predominant sentiment in all the Free States, and that it will hold the future destinies of the country in its hands. The effect of this general conviction upon the minds of Southern politicians has already begun to show itself in the moderation of tone which they have begun to assume.

It was the fashion, four years ago, for all Southern politicians, except such as JNO. M. BOTTS, KENNETH RAYNER and H. WINTER DAVIS, to threaten a dissolution of the Union if FREMONT should be elected. HENRY A. WISE, then Governor of Virginia, went to Raleigh, N. C., to meet the Governor of that State, as well as those of South Carolina and Georgia, expressly to concoct a treasonable plot. What they actually agreed upon the world has not been informed, but that it was with the view of forming a treasonable combination is admitted. Even such Northern men as Mr. FILLMORE and Mr. DOUGLAS, at that day, regarded a possible Republican triumph as a thing too horrible for Southern endurance, and admitted the justice and necessity of secession on the happening of the contingency. But it were an endless task to recite the open and defiant threats of disunion which caused peaceable and conservative people to quake with fear, from one end of the country to the other; and we turn with pleasure to the task of contrasting the madness of that day with the moderation and good sense which reign almost everywhere at the present time, except in South Carolina, and which seem even to have found their way into that hotbed of political folly and treason. Foremost, now, among the champions of Union, in the event of Mr. LINCOLN'S election, are Messrs. DOUGLAS and JOHNSTON, the former of whom, in his intolerant abhorrence of disunion, is ready to hang the first traitor who raises the banner of rebellion against Republican rule. The party of which Mr. FILLMORE was the head in 1856, and which then justified Southern secession, is now, *par excellence*, the [illegible] disunion party. Mr. BUCHANAN'S allies, the Wide-Awakes, but taking into consideration the fact that they have already gained a footing on Southern soil—just where their services would be needed if such an emergency should arise, as was thrust upon Mr. DOUGLAS' consideration some weeks since at Norfolk—it is strange that the *Enquirer* has not taken the alarm before this. We can only account for its obtuseness on the supposition that it has been blinded by the glare of the Wide-Awake torches.

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The Presidency—The Forlorn Hope of the Democracy.

The organs of the Democratic Party are doing their best to keep their courage up. They try to persuade themselves that all is not lost. They acknowledge the stunning character of the blow they have received, but console themselves with the thought that there is a month left in which they may recover. The Washington *Constitution* talks about reconquering Pennsylvania,—but most of the other organs confess that New-York is their forlorn hope.

Much of this, however, is mere pretence. The sensible men of the party know and feel that they are beaten. The Pennsylvania election is not the only proof of coming defeat—it is only one more added to the many symptoms that have preceded it. All the elections of the Summer have indicated the same tendency in the public mind. The Maine election showed clearly enough how things were going down east. The Western States all show a similar increase of Republican strength; and now Pennsylvania, usually the stronghold of the Democracy, the State which has more than once saved the party when all seemed lost, has given the death-blow to their dying hopes.

It is utter folly to expect that a tide, which has thus been rolling in and rising higher and higher during the last year or two, is to stop in mid-ocean and flow back before it strikes the shore. Why should not the same influences which have affected other States, tell upon New-York? This City, it is true, is mainly commercial, but so is Philadelphia. Our people are conservative, but so are those of Pennsylvania. The same causes must produce the same effects here as they have produced elsewhere. New-York feels the same impulse which has roused every other State to an indignant and effective protest against the current character of our Federal rule. She will vote the same way, and we shall be very much surprised if LINCOLN'S plurality in this State does not very considerably exceed 50,000. The Fusion movement, on which reliance is placed in certain quarters, never very well informed on political subjects, will do not the slightest good. Indeed we believe it has done, and is doing, the Opposition party very great hurt. If the Douglas Democrats had gone vigorously to work immediately after their Syracuse Convention, pushed their ticket, fought their enemies and sustained their friends on *principle*, and made no efforts for coalition or fusion with other parties, they would have cast a larger vote than they will now. They have disgusted thousands of their friends and have demoralized the whole Opposition movement.

The Slavery question has much less to do with this canvass and its probable result, than is generally supposed. Indeed, so far as Pennsylvania and portions of this State are concerned, we have serious doubts whether it is not an element of weakness rather than strength. The extent to which the position of the Republicans has been falsified and misrepresented by their opponents, is wonderful, and these misrepresentations have not been without effect upon the public mind. In the main and almost exclusive object of the Republicans on this subject,—*the prevention of the increase of Slavery*, either by its extension into the free Territories or the restoration of the African Slave-trade, there is almost a unanimous concurrence of opinion in the North. But this has been so overlaid and hidden from sight by the slanderous imputation upon the party, that there is a very wide and effective though vague distrust of Republicanism in the public mind.

If the subject of Slavery, therefore, had not been mentioned during the present canvass, we believe the result would have been the same. The truth is, the people have become utterly disgusted with Democratic sway, on general principles. It has become selfish, narrow, meanly partizan and utterly and hopelessly corrupt. The whole tenor and tone of Mr. BUCHANAN'S administration have been profligate, vulgar and mean. His appointments have, with scarcely an exception, been the worst that could possibly have been made, and his intimates and confidants have been persons who could never obtain the recognition or toleration of men of honor and self-respect. His administration of the Government has been without dignity; his distribution of patronage has been without the least regard to the public good, and his influence upon legislation has been venal and base to an extent never before witnessed in our political history.

The people have become thoroughly convinced that the country needs a change, and we have very little doubt that this change would have taken place quite as certainly, if the subject of Slavery had never been introduced. The North would have been quite as zealous for it, and but for Slavery no one doubts that more than half the Southern States would have pronounced most heartily against the Administration, and the party which is responsible for its misconduct. This consideration may possibly modify somewhat the fears of those who tremble lest the Anti-Slavery sentiment should be gaining a degree of strength incompatible with the public safety.

A FAIR WARNING.—We feel it our duty to call the attention of that jealous guardian of the integrity of the Union, the Richmond *Enquirer*, to a fact of which it seems to be entirely ignorant. We have reliable information that for some weeks past clubs have been organizing at different points, the members of which style themselves "Little Giants." A short time ago 6,000 of them, as the *Argus* said, appeared in Albany, at a Democratic meeting, and only yesterday we noticed that a branch of the same association had been discovered in Vicksburgh, Miss. So far as opportunity has been afforded for observation, it appears that these clubs closely imitate the Wide-Awakes. They dress in uniform, carry torches and attempt certain military evolutions. Then they train with that branch of the Democracy whose leader has declared so emphatically in favor of employing force to bring the South to reason if it should attempt to walk out of the Union. To be sure, these [illegible] Awakes, but taking into consideration the fact that they have already gained a footing on Southern soil—just where their services would be needed if such an emergency should arise, as was thrust upon Mr. DOUGLAS' consideration some weeks since at Norfolk—it is strange that the *Enquirer* has not taken the alarm before this. We can only account for its obtuseness on the supposition that it has been blinded by the glare of the Wide-Awake torches.

Growing Strength of the Union in the South—Decay of Fanaticism.

The extent to which the extreme Pro-Slavery sentiment which has ruled the South during the last dozen years, is the merely artificial product of Democratic politicians, is made apparent in the facility with which many of those who, a year or two ago, were loud-mouthed preachers of disunion, have become equally extravagant in their devotion to the Union, while the Union-savers of an earlier stage in the controversy, in many instances, now profess themselves ready to unfurl the red banner of treason. These individuals have, for local or personal reasons, changed their political relations, and they, as a matter of course, adopt the political maxims and modes of reasoning which are prevalent among their new political associates. Campaign documents have been made up and widely circulated by the opposition to the Breckinridge Democracy, showing, by extracts from the speeches and writings of its leaders, that the party is for disunion. They retort by getting up a compilation from the speeches and writings of the Southern friends of Mr. DOUGLAS, and of Mr. BELL, in which, within a few years past, a similar spirit of disloyalty to the Union is manifest, and equally violent threats of breaking it up, in certain contingencies, are uttered.

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for Governor, 58 majority. Chanler, Dem., is elected to Congress by 60 majority.

Baltimore Election.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Oct. 11.

The full vote of the city yesterday is 27,346. Mr. Brown's majority is 8,190.

HOW THE NEWS IS RECEIVED.

Effect of the Pennsylvania Election at Washington—Dismay of the Officials—Aspect of the Canvass—The De Groot Case.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Oct. 10, 1860.

The Democracy, and especially the official portion of the Democracy, in Washington, were never before so thoroughly overwhelmed with a sense of ruin as at the present moment; and the reflection that the blow comes from the old Keystone State adds poignancy to despair. In all former defeats there was still hope of resurrection. But now they sink to rise no more.

The first impulse of the Southern ultraists who hold office here, in this hour of their calamity, is to threaten a dissolution of the Union. Many of them have threatened to take up arms in vindication of Southern rights and honor. But these ebullitions of passion will soon pass away, and not one in a hundred of them but will be glad to find rest in Abraham's bosom. I apprehend that the aphorism of JEFFERSON will still hold good during the next four years, viz.: that "few die and none resign." So that if Southern men wish to get office under Mr. LINCOLN, they must prove their title clear by showing greater devotion to the Union than the gentlemen fire-eaters now here. This will not be hard to do.

The friends of BELL and DOUGLAS, I am proud to say, fight the battles of the Union bravely with their Breckinridge allies, and threaten to hang even the highest officials to the lamp-posts if they give the slightest symptoms of affinity with the disunion schemers. It is reported that a leading Bellite has uttered treasonable threats, but I will not believe the report upon hearsay. The Republicans are too delighted with the result to quarrel or threaten, and are taking things quite coolly, leaving the "irrepressible conflict" to be fought out among their opponents.

There are those who apprehend serious attempts at disunion. I do not. The disunionists, in my judgment, may safely be left in the hands of the Southern friends of the Union, who will give a satisfactory account of them; and it is to be hoped that Northern Republicans will keep cool, and refrain from uttering idle threats and menaces, which only serve to exasperate our implacable enemies and weaken the hands of our friends. Moderation of tone on the part of Northern Republicans is now all-important to our cause in the South. Nothing will be easier than to bind to us the great body of the Southern Opposition, if we pursue a magnanimous course.

The De Groot case is still undisposed of. FLOYD and COBB are at their homes in the South, and the lobby is in a state of feverish anxiety for their return. But it may be set down as certain that the swindle will not be consummated before the Presidential election, if ever. I trust that the Administration still retains a sufficient regard for its character, if not a sufficient care for the preservation of the public money, to resist this despicable claim to the last.

It will be refreshing to Republican members of Congress, on their return to Washington, to find themselves surrounded by a political atmosphere at once so congenial, and so different from that which they have been accustomed to breathe at the seat of Government. The numerical increase of the party here is marvelous, as may be seen by the *Star's* racy report of the proceedings at our head-quarters last night. OBSERVER.

The *Star* thus reports the proceedings at the Republican Head-quarters in Washington on Tuesday evening:

At the Republican "Wigwam" (Era Buildings) there was a large gathering, composed partly of the Republican Association and sympathizers, but largely of those who had gone there through curiosity to see who were training in that crowd, and what sort of news they were getting there. Republicanism has apparently been getting amazingly popular as the prospects of LINCOLN'S election have brightened, and we hear that the accession to the Republican ranks have been so overwhelming lately that the "Original Jacobs" have insisted that the books should be closed, lest their claims should be lost sight of altogether in the mob of these eleventh-hour laborers. It was amusing to hear the ejaculations of surprise as different parties met in the room—as, "Who the d—l would have thought of seeing *you* here?" "Hello! I thought I saw you behind that bell at Rockville." "When did you leave the Breckinridge crowd." "I thought you was for DOUGLAS." "Thunder! you a Republican! times have changed since you was in the mob that was going to tear down the *Era* office," and so on.

The "Wigwam" was brilliantly lit up, and on the walls of the room were to be seen various suits of the much-talked-of "Wide-Awake" uniform, apparently brushed up in apple-pie order for use, and sundry large-wicked lamps, hinted suspiciously of a torch-light procession in the future. Some comforting dispatches had been received, and the thing was considered settled. They hadn't heard from Lancaster City, singularly enough, but by the oddest choice had heard from Alleghany County instead, with 3,000 gain for CURTIN.

The President's Organ Trying Very Hard to Keep its Spirits up.

From the Constitution.

"THERE'S NO SUCH WORD AS FAIL."—A single battle rarely decides the fate of empires. And the preliminary struggle just over in Pennsylvania ought not to be regarded as determining the vote of that State a month hence, still less as determining the general result of the Presidential contest in the North or West. We would not conceal the regret or deny the apprehensions occasioned by the defeat of FOSTER; but we are not on that ground to treat the triumph of LINCOLN as a foregone conclusion. The vote of Tuesday reveals some facts the reverse of discouraging; whilst the general effect of CURTIN'S success will be considerably mitigated wherever the frauds, the falsehoods, the corruption employed in his behalf shall be as well understood as they already are by the Democrats of Philadelphia and its neighborhood.

Nearly a month yet remains for work. The period is long enough to render possible a reversal of Tuesday's verdict, and the extent to which this shall be done depends altogether upon the spirit, the energy, the judgment with which the active and influential members of the Democratic Party address themselves to the discharge of their obvious duty. The true man shows to advantage in the midst of difficulties. And it is devoutly to be hoped that the combined supporters of the Constitution throughout Pennsylvania will repudiate everything like craven counsel, and the fatalism which leads only to despair, and will promptly apply themselves to the yet practicable task of securing the vote of the State in opposition to LINCOLN. It were sheer madness to accept the decision already pronounced as irrevocable, or to shuffle on to other States the burden of doing what every good citizen should help to do so long as the opportunity remains. We trust and believe, therefore, that a few days will suffice to bring about the resumption of the local canvass, with a stern resolve to secure the weight of Pennsylvania on the side of the Union in this momentous contest with the enemies of our country's peace and prosperity.

Assuredly there is nothing in these passing tribulations that ought to impair the energy or slacken the exertions of national Democrats in other States. Simultaneously with the election of CURTIN, *we have the magnificent inauguration of the Union canvass at New-York*—an event which, whether considering the numbers, the character, the capacity, or the varied shades of opinion and interest that entered into it, may well encourage and strengthen conservative citizens everywhere. New-York is intent upon its duty; and the difficulties that long impeded its performance will be forgotten in the enthusiasm which now animates the opponents of LINCOLN and his Abolition allies. The Black Republican prints cannot find in CURTIN'S election consolation to atone for their certain defeat in New-York; and our friends, North and South, should note the fact and profit by it.

Let us not, then, waste the precious days that remain to us in idle regrets over defeats that may yet be reversed, or in the premature discussion of "contingencies" that may never occur. With all the misgivings which passing events are calculated to engender in the hearts of the Southern people, they cannot be unmindful of the disposition that exists amongst a large part of the population in the Free States to maintain intact the rights of all States under the Constitution. Fanaticism is potent in the North, no doubt, but it does not wield undisputed sway. And the least which the National Democrats of the North are entitled to claim is, that their present honorable endeavors to crush Abolitionism shall not be paralyzed by any hasty balancing of adverse possibilities, or by any tame acquiescence in a result which they are doing their utmost to avert. The South will scarcely suffer the malignity of its enemies to obliterate remembrance of the fidelity of its friends.

The Election News in Georgia.

AUGUSTA, GA., Thursday, Oct. 11.

The receipt of the election news from Pennsylvania and Indiana has created a profound sensation among all parties.

The Carolinians are mounting their hats with cockades.

Important Post-office Regulation.

The following is the official order to which the telegraph has already alluded:

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT, Oct. 8, 1860.

Whereas, by the Act of 3d March, 1855, the postage upon all letters, except such as are entitled to pass free between places in the United States, is required to be prepaid; and whereas the Department, through courtesy, has hitherto, at a considerable labor and expense, notified the parties addressed, in all instances in which the writers failed to prepay, that their letters would be forwarded on receiving the postage due thereon; and whereas, instead of diminishing, the number of such letters continues to increase, thus showing that the omission to prepay is intentional, it is therefore *ordered*, that, *from and after the first day of November, 1860, all such unpaid letters be sent to the Dead Letter Office, to be disposed of in like manner as other dead letters.*

J. HOLT, Postmaster-General.

Arrival of the North Briton.

FATHER POINT, Thursday, Oct. 11—10:30 P. M.

The steamship *North Briton* has just been signaled ten miles below this place, which she will reach in about an hour. Her accounts are not so late as the *Africa's*, received via Cape Race.

The following is the weekly Liverpool Cotton report, which was missing in our Cape Race dispatch per *Africa*:

LIVERPOOL, Friday, Sept. 28.

The *Brokers' Circular* reports the sales of COTTON for the week at 50,000 bales, of which 19,000 were to speculators and 8,000 to exporters. The market closed active, and holders firm, but supplying the market well, and prices unchanged. The sales today (Friday) were 12,000 bales, of which 4,000 were on speculation and for export. The authorized quotations are:

Fair Orleans.....	7¾d.	Middling Mobiles	6¼d.
Middling Orleans.	7 7-16d.	Fair Uplands.....	7d.
Fair Mobiles.....	7¼d.	Middling Uplands.	6½d.

The stock in port is estimated at 913,000 bales, of which 716,000 are American.

The Withdrawal of the Spanish Fleet from Before Vera Cruz.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Oct. 11.

As much interest has been occasioned by late events at Vera Cruz, in connection with the movements of the Spanish fleet, the result of inquiries at proper sources warrants the assertion, that there is not the slightest foundation for the statement, widely published, that Capt. JARVIS interfered in the affair which took place, some weeks ago, between the captain of the Spanish brig *Berenguela* and the Juarez Government, nor did Capt. JARVIS send a note to the Spanish Commodore, condemning his course, or act in any other disapproving manner.

The relations between these two officials were of the most cordial character, without reference to political questions, and Major ANCARRAGA, when coming to New-Orleans on board the *Pocahontas*, was so gallantly treated that he expressed himself in the most complimentary terms toward the officers of our Navy. It is further reliably ascertained that the action of the Spanish Commodore was suspended, and the squadron withdrawn to Havana, in consequence of the pressing representations of the Spanish subjects in Vera Cruz, through the French Consul, acting Spanish Consul, to the Captain-General of Cuba. A bombardment, they stated, would not only destroy much of their property, but peril their lives. No further hostile demonstration will be made in the absence of advices from Madrid. It is also known that the Commander of our Gulf Squadron is not left to his own discretion, but that he will act under the advice of Minister MCLANE in the event of the bombardment of Vera Cruz by the Spanish, and extend all possible protection to American persons and property, including the landing of marines at Vera Cruz for that purpose.

Conflagrations.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT TROY—LOSS $160,000.

TROY, N. Y., Thursday, Oct. 11.

The largest fire that has visited this city since the great conflagration of 1854, occurred this morning about 8 o'clock. An immense factory on Ida Hill was entirely destroyed. The building was owned by the estate of BENJAMIN MARSHALL, and occupied by ANDREW MCLEAN, F. W. FARNHAM and WM. COCKROFT, in manufacturing hosiery and mosquito netting. The amount of loss is $100,000 on the building, which is insured for $14,000. The loss of the occupants is about $60,000, of which about $40,000 is insured. The fire caught accidentally in the packing-room. Two hundred hands are thrown out of employment by it. A high wind was blowing while the fire was burning, and the destruction would have been greater but for the steam fire engines *Arba Read* and *Eagle*, No. 10.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Oct. 11.

A destructive fire occurred early yesterday morning in ALLEN'S Iron Works, in the south part of the city. It was caused by the furnace-wall giving way. Loss $25,000 to $30,000. Nearly two hundred laborers are thrown out of employment.

The Missouri and Western Telegraph.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Sept. 11.

At the annual meeting of the Missouri and Western Telegraph Co. held in this city to-day, Chas. M. Stebbins, J. H. Lightner, A. C. Goodwin, J. H. Laflin, J. H. Wade, Anson Stager and Isaac R. Elwood, were elected Directors. At a subsequent meeting of the Directors, the following gentlemen were elected officers: CHARLES M. STEBBINS, President and Treasurer; ROBERT C. CLOWRY, Superintendent and Secretary, and WM. R. STEBBINS, General Agent. The Company's lines have done a profitable business the past year, and it is thought when the extension to Fort Kearney is completed, as it will be this month, a large increase of patronage will ensue. The Company has decided to build at least 200 miles west of Fort Kearney next year, and will commence as soon in the Spring as the weather will permit. Should the Pike's Peak gold region offer favorable inducements, the Company will extend their line to Denver City next season.

The Grand Trunk Railway in Difficulty.

TORONTO, C. W., Thursday, Oct. 11.

The reports which have been extensively circulated lately by the enemies of the Grand Trunk Railway, in regard to its embarrassed condition financially, are to-day fully confirmed as true by the Toronto *Leader*, the Government organ, which says that it cannot longer be concealed that a tremendous financial catastrophe is impending over the road, BARING BROTHERS having taken steps to recover advances amounting to millions of dollars. The *Leader* speaks of the possible stoppage of the road, and calculates on the disastrous consequences of such a step.

Returned Africans—Murderous Assault.

BOSTON, Thursday, Oct. 11.

Capt. LOTHROP, of the ship *South Shore*, with the cargo of Africans from Key West, arrived at Monrovia, Aug. 30. The passage lasted forty-six days. One hundred and eight negroes died on the passage from diseases contracted before and during their stay at Key West.

JNO. FITZGERALD, a convict in the State Prison at Charlestown, this afternoon ran among his fellow-prisoners, stabbing GEO. G. RIGGS, CHAS. BELMONT and JOHN WAITE seriously, and slightly wounding several others before being secured. No cause is known for the act.

New-Jersey Politics.

NEWARK, N. J., Thursday, Oct. 11,

The Constitutional Union Convention, of the Fifth Congressional District, reassembled this afternoon, and resolved that it is inexpedient to make any nomination for Congress.

Resolutions were also adopted condemning Mr. PENNINGTON for voting for Mr. SHERMAN for the Speakership of the House of Representatives, and for the manner in which he formed the Committees of the House.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Oct. 11.

The extra dividend question of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad was settled to-day—the United States District Court deciding that the dividend of the Company in itself was legal. It refused to grant an injunction, restraining its payment to the shareholders.

State Politics.

UTICA, N. Y., Thursday, Oct. 11.

HONDRAUCIS KERNAN was to-day nominated by the Democratic Convention of the First District of Oneida County for member of Assembly, in opposition to JAMES MCQUADE, Republican member of the last Legislature.

News from Mexico.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Oct. 11.

A private letter from Mexico says that the Juarez Government have disapproved of the seizure of the conducta by DEGOLLADO, and that they are disposed to advance $150,000 towards the payment of the English debts.

News from Havana.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Oct. 11.

The steamships *Empire City* and *Brenville* have arrived here with later Havana dates.

The slave steamship *City of Norfolk* was taken into Havana on the 4th inst.

The Ohio River.

PARKERSBURGH, Va., Thursday, Oct. 11.

The Ohio River at this point, the terminus of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, is ten feet deep and rising. Boatmen consider navigation resumed for the season. Steamers are up for all river landings below.

HARPER'S WEEKLY.—The current number of this illustrated serial contains a fine picture of the late Wide-Awake torchlight procession. The view is taken from Printing-House-square, with the TIMES Office prominently conspicuous, and we need hardly say that no more effective site for it could be selected. There is an independent character about *Harper's Weekly* that commends itself to all classes of readers. Democratic and Republican demonstrations, whenever their importance entitles them to special notice, are treated with equal fairness, while the conservative and sound moral tone of the *Weekly* give it high claims as a family journal. Its circulation, we understand, has lately increased—a proper reward for the enterprise of the publishers.

From Mexico.

PROGRESS OF THE CIVIL WAR—THE DIFFICULTIES WITH SPAIN AND GREAT BRITAIN.

From the New-Orleans Picayune, Oct. 7.

The schooner *Potomac*, Capt. ARNET, from Vera Cruz the 18th ult., arrived at this port last evening. Among her passengers is Col. BRAVO, of the Liberal army of the North, who comes to this country for the purpose of purchasing arms.

The bark *Rapid*, from New-York, with Sr. MATA, late Mexican Minister to the United States, on board, arrived out at Vera Cruz on the 14th, after a passage of 33 days.

The news by the *Potomac* confirms, in full, that we have published before in regard to the condemnation and confiscation of the Spanish bark *Maria Concepcion*, captured the last winter as a part of the Marin expedition. The Vera Cruz *Progreso* of the 18th, thus formally announces it:

We understand that the Supreme Court, on the last appeal, has confirmed the decisions of the District and Circuit Courts, which declared the *Maria Concepcion* to be a lawful prize, modifying these decisions only in reference to the disposition of the vessel and cargo, which will be confiscated to the Supreme Government, instead of being divided among the captors, as at first decided. The question is, therefore, entirely disposed of, and already belongs to history.

The decision is said to be in full harmony with the Spanish law, which, indeed, was so clear on the subject that no other judgment could be rendered. Copies of the proceedings were taken by the Spanish representatives at Vera Cruz and transmitted to Havana, by the *Velasco*, whence they will be sent to Madrid.

In the meantime, it is stated that the Spanish Minister has received the most urgent advice from the authorities at Havana to treat the Constitutional Government with the greatest respect.

Of the reputed action of Capt. JARVIS, in regard to the threatened bombardment of Vera Cruz, we hear nothing further, and have reason to doubt that affairs had proceeded, on either side, to that extremity. In all probability the dispatch of a Spanish squadron to Vera Cruz was only to overawe the Constitutional Government, pending the adjudication of the seizure case, but that finally decided, they had nothing to do but return home again.

Meantime a new difficulty has sprung up between the Miramon Government and the British representative at the capital. The Vera Cruz *Progreso*, of the 18th, thus states it, apparently on official information:

"A letter from the capital, from a perfectly trustworthy source, says that the English representative (Mr. MATHEWS) has passed a communication to MIRAMON, to the effect that his Government cannot continue to recognize the reaction, on account of its illegal exactions and the excesses its officials have committed against English citizens, giving him, at the same time to understand that the English Government will consider the employment of the monster MARQUEZ as an insult.

From this it would appear that the English Government contemplated an entire suspension of diplomatic relations with the Miramon Government, if it has not done so already. The Gen. MARQUEZ alluded to, it will be remembered, was the principal author of the butcheries at Tacubaya, and the robber of the English conducta at Guadalajara.

A private letter from Vera Cruz, written the day before the above news came to hand, says also that the British representative, Mr. MATHEWS, had again proposed the mediation of his Government for the restoration of peace, but that this proposition had been rejected.

It is possible, therefore, that, despairing of ever receiving justice or seeing peace restored in this distracted country, the British Government has at last decided upon some more decisive and energetic course.

Meanwhile, things would seem to be tending to still further complications. The treasury of the Constitutional Government is entirely exhausted, and to use the words of a letter, "the payment of the English convention debt has been suspended." By this, we understand, that that portion of the revenues of the port of Vera Cruz which was set apart for the fulfillment of this national obligation, has been diverted, in the impoverishment of the Government, to other purposes.

Of the progress of the civil war we have but little besides the oft-repeated statement that the Liberal army was marching on the capital. Their combined force is put down at 18,000 men and 50 pieces of artillery; that of MIRAMON in the capital at 7,000 men at the utmost.

CASTILLO, however, is said to have some 5,000 or 6,000 men somewhere between the capital and Guadalajara, while WOLL and MARQUEZ have each their respective commands, amounting in all probably to about the same number, in or near the latter city. With these forces an engagement was expected before anything would be attempted against the capital. The Liberals were confident of success, and one of the passengers by the *Potomac* expresses the belief that a change of Government has already been effected.

A Chapter of Crime.

MURDERS, DUELS, AND STABBING AFFRAYS IN THE SOUTH.

The Knoxville (Tenn.) *Whig* gives the following incident in the life of a gentleman who has recently assumed considerable political prominence:

"The fact that W. L. YANCEY killed his uncle, Dr. EARLE, of South Carolina, has been stated in general terms, but the details have not been given. Dr. EARLE lived one mile and a half west of Greenville, where his widow still resides, if alive. A few hundred yards distant is an old field, sometimes used for practicing on horseback, but more frequently resorted to as a muster-ground. This was the occasion of a *Drill-muster*, when Dr. EARLE'S son, about ten years old, went to the ground, as all boys seek to do, and during their wheeling and turning, the boy got in the way. YANCEY ordered him to get out of the way, but the boy, in his confusion, got more and more in the way, whereupon YANCEY lashed him most unmercifully with a horse-whip. Dr. EARLE was not at home, but on returning home through town, a friend told him how cruelly YANCEY had treated his son; YANCEY told him that the boy had been very insolent, and that he had slapped his jaws. Dr. EARLE replied that he had served him right. When Dr. EARLE reached home and learned the facts, and found that YANCEY had fled to him, he mounted to Greenville in search of him. YANCEY knowing the pluck of Dr. EARLE, and that he would be detected in the falsehood, prepared himself for a fight. Dr. EARLE found YANCEY on Dr. CRITTENDEN'S porch, and in marching from him was shot down by YANCEY with a pistol. These are the facts as we have them from one born and reared in that vicinity. The fact that he was convicted upon trial and imprisoned, and afterwards became the subject of Executive clemency, corroborates the truth of this version. This is the man who procured the disruption of the Democratic Party, and the nomination of Mr. BRECKINRIDGE!"

On Tuesday last, REUBEN VINCENT, a youth about 20 years of age, killed his brother, JOHN, about 22 years of age, at his father's plantation, near Maysville, Madison County, Ala., by shooting him several times with a revolver, and also with a doubled-barrel shot-gun. Some thirty or forty shot were found to have taken effect.

The Petersburgh (Va.) *Express* give the following account of an affray which occurred on Thursday last, between Mr. JOHN W. GRIST, of Washington, North Carolina, and two brothers, GEORGE A. and CHARLES LATHAM, and which terminated fatally to the former:

"The difficulty between the LATHAMS and Mr. GRIST is of several months' duration. It grew out of a misunderstanding in regard to the question of *ad valorem* taxation, anterior to the late Gubernatorial election, at which time the d——d lie passed, and blows ensued. Last Thursday, GEO. A. LATHAM and Mr. GRIST met, when the difficulty was renewed, followed by an altercation, in which LATHAM was knocked down with a stick. LATHAM, greatly exasperated, went off and communicated with his brother, and the two, armed with revolving pistols, got into a buggy, and started in pursuit of Mr. GRIST. They came up with the object of their vengeance fronting the Building House, and commenced firing. Mr. GRIST immediately drew his pistol to protect himself, and some fifteen shots were fired in all. Mr. GRIST received a ball in the lower part of his abdomen, just below the navel, which passed entirely through, and came out near the unfortunate man's hip. The ball, it is thought, also perforated his bladder. He received another severe wound in his right leg. The random shots also struck parties in the vicinity. A negro man engaged at work on a new building near by, attracted by the firing, made his appearance at the front door, when a ball struck him in the breast, which it is supposed will prove fatal. A Mr. MORIN, a white man, who was near, received a ball in one of his arms, inflicting a painful but not dangerous wound. The shooting occurred on Main-street, at mid-day, and the wonder is that a great many more persons were not injured. The brothers LATHAM leaped into a buggy near by, immediately after the shooting, and made good their escape. Mr. GRIST, we understand, is a gentleman of high respectability and large means, and has a family. The brothers LATHAM are also wealthy, but unmarried."

Vigorous measures have been taken for the arrest of the fugitives.

The New-Orleans *Delta*, of Thursday, says

"Yesterday morning at an early hour a duel took place between two gentlemen from Alabama, in the section of the Metairie Ridge. The parties fought with bayonets fixed on muskets. The gentlemen met each other in gallant style, and, after a few passes and guards, one thrust his bayonet into the left shoulder of the other, and completely lifted him off the ground. They then left the field with their friends, the wounded gentleman being in a somewhat dangerous condition."

On the evening of the 29th ult., a difficulty arose between two young men of Corinth, Miss., named JAMES LAMBERT and HENRY SHELTON, during which LAMBERT was stabbed and killed. Both young men were highly esteemed.

The Montgomery (Ala.) *Mail* says that Mr. JAMES TAYLOR was stabbed at Lafayette last Saturday by RICHARD JETER, while in an affray with JETER'S father. TAYLOR died instantly. The *Advertiser* reports the shooting of C. DAWSON and a little boy named BROOKS, in Tuskegee, on Wednesday. The shots were aimed at BROOKS' father.

—The passengers in a train on the Jackson, La., Railroad, on the 1st inst., had a pleasant time of it. The track had been carried away in some places by the severe storm, which the telegraph has already noticed, but the train succeeded in making its way to within thirty miles of New-Orleans, and there it had to stop in water seven feet deep, for nearly twenty-four hours. The passengers had nothing to eat but the scanty provisions which one of their number fortunately had in a basket. Finally, they were relieved from their unpleasant predicament by a relief train.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is removed to No. 16 Bond-st. Twelve private rooms for the application of his Hair Dye—the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all. This is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

BALL, BLACK & CO.,
Nos. 565 and 567 Broadway,
Corner of Prince-st.,

in addition to their large stock of rich goods, offer for sale a large assortment of Chandeliers and Gas Fixtures of every description, and of the newest styles—both foreign and domestic manufacture.

NEW-YORK, July 28, 1860.

Iron Work for Buildings.—Iron Store and Bank Fronts, Columns, Girders, Beams, Door Shutters, Stairs, Vaults, &c. Every description of fine Iron Work for building purposes, manufactured at JAMES L. JACKSON & BROTHER'S Iron Works, 28th-st., 2d-av.; and 29th-st., New-York.

Grover & Baker's Celebrated
NOISELESS SEWING MACHINES.
THE BEST IN USE FOR FAMILY SEWING.
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.
No. 182 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Co.'s
SEWING MACHINES,

With Hemmers, Binders, Corders, Markers, and all other recent improvements.

"Every lady should be the owner of a Sewing Machine—such a machine as will enable her to earn a livelihood by sewing for others, should she be so circumstanced as to require it. It is notoriously true that there are machines in the market that are made to answer a tolerable purpose for some kinds of family sewing, but will not sew acceptably for tailors and other manufacturers of sewed goods, who wisely insist on having lock-stitch seams on BOTH SIDES. The Wheeler & Wilson Machine deservedly ranks highest in public estimation, not only for family sewing, but for all the purposes to which a Sewing Machine can be applied. Our advice, then, is, purchase a Wheeler & Wilson Machine, and no other."—*Leader.*

Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.
SEND FOR A CIRCULAR.

La Reine des Antilles.
A fresh invoice of 500 baskets of this excellent champagne at moderate cost.
Also, PREMIUM CABINET.
For sale by
B. M. & E. A. WHITLOCK, & CO.,
Sole Proprietors,
Corner Broadway and White sts.

Trusses.—Dr. Marsh continues to apply his radical cure Truss with success in the treatment of Hernia. Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Suspension Bandages, silk elastic Stockings, Belts, Bathing Trusses and all surgical appliances applied. A lady in attendance in the female department. No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, opposite St. Paul's church.

Prince of Wales Ball.—Diamond Necklaces, Brooches, Ear-Rings, Pins, Studs, &c., for sale by BISHOP & REIN, 5th-av. Hotel.
VICTOR BISHOP, of No. 23 Maiden-lane.
PHILIPPE REIN.

William Taylor's Saloon,
NO. 555 BROADWAY.
Refitted and elegantly embellished. Everything in the way of refreshments can be here obtained by ladies and gentlemen at all hours of the day and evening.

The Polar Refrigerator was Awarded the FIRST PREMIUM at the United States Fair at Cincinnati; also at the National Fair, St. Louis, September 1860. It is the best.—*Scientific American.*
BARTLETT & LESLEY, No. 426 Broadway.

Weed Patent Sewing-Machines are favorites everywhere. Beautiful new styles for family use, $50. Manufacturing sizes from $65 to $110. Stitch both sides alike. No. 477 Broadway.
J. H. WHITNEY & CO.

"A Beautiful Complexion" is desired by all Ladies. Use PHALON'S "Snow White Oriental Cream." This article is without a rival as a beautifier of the skin and complexion. Sold by all druggists and fancy-goods dealers in the United States. Price, 50 cents per bottle.

Finkle & Lyon Sewing-Machine Co.
All machines warranted to give better satisfaction than any others in market, or money refunded. Agents wanted. No. 538 BROADWAY, New-York.

Embroidered Shirts,
WHITE AND DRESS TIES, JOUVIN'S KIDS FOR THE PRINCE'S BALL.
MOODY'S Shirt Emporium, No. 262 Broadway.

The Stereoscopic Emporium—*WHOLESALE and Retail.* E. ANTHONY, No. 501 Broadway. Catalogues sent on receipt of stamp. PHOTOGRAPH MATERIALS for amateurs and the trade.

Another Novelty.—WHITE, the Hatter, will introduce the "NEWCASTLE SOFT HAT," something entirely new, at his Emporium, No. 216 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's Church.

Glass Shades! Glass Shades!!
GLASS SHADES, of all sizes, for covering clocks, flowers, &c., &c., constantly on hand and made to order.
Depôt No. 32 Platt-st.

Clirehugh's Illusive Wig and Toupee—An entire novelty. Seams unstainable; no turning up behind. Ladies' bands, braide, curls, etc. wholesale and retail, No. 290 Broadway.

MARRIED.

PAULDING—PEARSON.—In this City, on Wednesday, Oct. 10, by Rev. Dr. Taylor, Rector of Grace Church, JAMES N. PAULDING to EMILY, daughter of I. Green Pearson of this City.

CUMMINGS—VEASEY.—In this City, on Tuesday, Oct. 9, by Rev. Ralph Hoyt, THOMAS W. CUMMINGS to HARRIET A., daughter of Wm. B. Veasey, all of this City.

PLAMBOTH—WEISMAN.—In this City, on Thursday, Oct. 11, by Rev. F. W. Geissenhainer, ALBERT O. H. PLAMBOTH, of Prussia, to JOSEPHINE A., only daughter of Augustus Weisman, Esq., of this City.

CUMMINGS—SPELMAN.—In this City, on Thursday, Oct. 11, at St. Paul's M. E. Church, by Rev. J. B. Hagany, CHARLES P. CUMMINGS and MARY W., daughter of Samuel R. Spelman, all of this City.

BELL—AUSTIN.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Oct. 11, by Rev. A. A. Haines, Rev. GOODELL B. BELL, of Hamburgh, N. J., and ANNIE AUGUSTINE AUSTIN, daughter of the late E. J. Austin, Esq.

SCOTT—MARIN.—At Woodland Side, Dutchess County, on Thursday, Oct. 11, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Chas. S. Hageman, JOHN B. SCOTT, of New-York, to CORA A., eldest daughter of Augustus Martin, Esq.

BROWN—ROOT.—In New-Haven, Conn., on Tuesday, Oct. 2, by Rev. Dr. Cleveland, ROBERT BROWN, Jr., of Cincinnati, to MISS CATHARINE P. ROOT, daughter of Joel Root, Esq., of the former place.

DIED.

WEBB.—In this City, on Thursday, Oct. 11, ABRAHAM WEBB, in the 56th year of his age.

His funeral will take place from No. 768 Greenwich-st. at 2 o'clock P. M. on Saturday, Oct. 13. The friends of the family and of his sons, Henry and Charles, are invited to attend.

WATERHOUSE.—In this City, on Wednesday, Oct. 10, of consumption, MARY ELIZABETH, only daughter of Col. John H. and Elizabeth Ann Waterhouse, in the 21st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, as also the friends of Jacob Aires, Esq., and her uncles Wm. F. and Ernest F. Aires, and John C. Chamberlain, this day, (Friday,) 12th inst., at 3½ o'clock, at her father's residence, No. 432 4th-st. Her remains will be taken to the 2d-av. Cemetery.

☞ Boston and Portland papers please copy.

RAYNOR.—In this City, on Thursday, Oct. 11, CHARLES RAYNOR, in the 56th year of his age.

The friends of his family, and members of Washington Chapter No. 2 O. U. A., are invited to attend his funeral, on Saturday, 13th, at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 103 East Broadway.

ENAUGH.—In this City, on Thursday morning, Oct. 11, of typhoid fever, VIRGINIA E., youngest daughter of Rev. John S. and Eliza A. Enaugh.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at 2 o'clock, P. M., on Saturday, from the residence of her father, No. 175 East 14th-st., without further notice.

PERRY.—In this City, on Thursday, Oct. 11, M. ANNA PERRY, aged 27 years.

Her remains will be taken to Ridgefield, Conn., for interment this (Friday) afternoon, from her late residence, No. 743 6th-av.

STERN.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, Oct. 10, ISABELLA STERN, daughter of Myer and Diana Stern, aged 4 years and 11 months.

The funeral will take place this (Friday) morning, at 9 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 166 West 35th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

[illegible], on Saturday, Sept. 9, at his sister's residence, [illegible], aged 9 years.

JACKSON.—In this City, on Thursday, Oct. 11, at the residence of her son-in-law, John B. Dunham, CYNTHIA HEDEMAN JACKSON, widow of the late Aaron B. Jackson, in the 77th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family and those of her son, Peter A. H. Jackson, and sons-in-law, John B. Dunham and Aaron Mixsell, also of her brother, Peter A. Hageman, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 95 East 27th-st., without further invitation.

☞ Poughkeepsie, Hartford and Bridgeport papers please copy.

ELMER.—In Elizabeth, N. J., on Wednesday morning, Oct. 10, Judge APOLLOS M. ELMER, in the 83d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, this (Friday) morning, at 11 o'clock, without further invitation.

SHAW.—In Philadelphia, on Thursday, Oct. 11, MAGGIE DOCK, wife of George H. Shaw, of New-York.

☞ Notice of funeral hereafter.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH,
OF THE LEGALIZED
LOTTERIES.
WOOD, EDDY & CO., MANAGERS
of the
DELAWARE, KENTUCKY, AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES,
AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.

The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawings of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:

DELAWARE LOTTERIES.
Extra Class No. 485, Oct. 11, 1860.
9, 8, 5, 19, 35, 52, 45, 73, 51, 65, 30, 27.
Class No. 486, Oct. 11, 1860.
38, 78, 73, 23, 24, 46, 70, 68, 60, 1, 69, 9, 17.

Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., Oct. 11, 1860.
GEORGE C. GORDON,
JOSEPH SEAL,
JAMES DUNCAN.

Circulars, containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge by sending to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or St. Louis, Mo.

OFFICE HARLEM AND S. D. NAV. CO.

HARLEM RIVER.—AS HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS the Prince of Wales and suite will view the Harlem River and High Bridge on Friday, Oct. 12, inst., between the hours of 3 and 4 P. M., the regular advertised running time of this Company will be changed for that day. Between the hours of 2 and 4 P. M. our boats will only run up as far as High Bridge, which arrangement will afford a very frequent communication between High Bridge and Harlem. L. G. MORRIS, President.

THE WIDE WORLD,
A NEW WEEKLY LITERARY PAPER,
Will shortly be issued in this City.
THE WIDE WORLD
will be a first-class story paper for the family or the general reader. It will form an elegant imperial folio sheet of fairest paper, and contain an assortment of TALES, SKETCHES, BIOGRAPHIES, POEMS, EDITORIALS, &c., all complete in one number, that will challenge comparison with any weekly paper in America. No advertisements will be admitted to its columns.
THE WIDE WORLD
is to be a living sheet, and its mirror of the times will reflect all the leading movements of this active age.
LOOK OUT FOR THE FIRST NUMBER.
Single copies, FOUR CENTS. Sold by all newsdealers.

J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR.
WHEN OLIVE TAR IS INHALED, its healing balsamic odors are brought in direct contact with the lining membranes of the
Throat, Bronchial Tubes and all the Air-Cells of the Lungs.
Relieving at once any pain or oppression, and healing any irritation or inflammation.
WHEN OLIVE TAR IS TAKEN UPON SUGAR, it forms an unequaled soothing and healing syrup for coughs and all throat diseases.
WHEN OLIVE TAR IS APPLIED, its magnetic or concentrated curative powers render it a most speedy and efficient
PAIN ANNIHILATOR.
Olive Tar is not sticky—does not discolor.
Fifty cents a bottle, at No. 442 Broadway, New

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

A CHAMBERMAID.—A YOUNG WOMAN wants a situation as chambermaid, who thoroughly understands her business and is willing to do fine washing; best recommendation from her last place; no objection to City or country. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged, at No. 193 7th-av., in the store.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED. A SITUation as chambermaid and fine washer and ironer, or as waitress, by a young woman of neatness and experience; understands her business perfectly; City reference. Call at No. 448 4th-av. To be seen from 10 to 3 o'clock.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable Protestant young girl as chambermaid and assist in washing and ironing. Can be seen for one day at No. 180 Duane-st., rear of the M. E. Church.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION as chambermaid, and to assist with the washing and ironing or take care of children; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 85 East 16th-st., in the store.

A CHAMBERMAID, &C.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and waitress, or to assist with the washing and ironing; has the best of City reference. Please call at No. 123 West 30th-st.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a very respectable Protestant woman, as chambermaid and seamstress, or laundress; and also as nurse and seamstress; can be seen for two days at No. 3 Union Court, University-place.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUation as chambermaid and nurse, or to do plain sewing, by a young woman, with best of references from her last place. Apply at No. 201 West 26th-st.

A CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and laundress. Apply at her present situation, No. 12 Brevoort-place, 10th-st., near Broadway.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A Situation wanted by a respectable young woman; will assist in the washing and ironing if required, or take care of children and do plain sewing; can embroider; good City references. Apply, for two days, at her present employer's, No. 32 East 14th-st.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young girl in a private family; good City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 60 West 30th-st., second door from 6th-av.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted by a young woman, who will assist in anything required; has four years' City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 33 West 12th-st., near 6th-av.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young woman as first-class cook; fully capable of giving perfect satisfaction; understands cooking in every style; the best of City reference can be given; will assist in the washing, if required. Call, for two days, at No. 3 6th-st.

A COOK.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL WISHES A situation in a private family; is a good cook and an excellent washer and ironer, and a good baker. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 144 36th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.; the best of City reference given.

A COOK.—A GENTEEL FAMILY, RESIDING near the City, desires a situation for their cook—one of rare excellence. Apply at her present employer's office, No. 7, in building No. 42 Pine-st., between 10 and 3 o'clock.

A COOK.—WANTED, BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK a situation in a private family; understands meats baking, poultry, and all styles of French and American cooking; wages $10. Apply at No. 216 East 23d-st.

A COOK.—SITUATION WANTED IN A PRIvate family by a woman who understands her business; best of City and country references. Call for two days at No. 52d-st., between 2d-av. and Bowery.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED—A SITUATION BY A respectable young girl, as good plain cook, a good baker of bread and biscuit, a first-rate washer and ironer. Can be seen for two days. Call at No. 110 22d-st., top floor, between 2d and 3d avs. Can give the best of City reference.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A MIDDLEaged woman, a situation as first-rate cook; an excellent baker; understands all kinds of desserts and jellies; willing to assist in washing and ironing, if required. Apply at No. 1 Christopher-st., near Jefferson Market.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A MIDDLEaged Protestant woman, a situation as plain cook, or would do housework in a small family; is a first-rate washer and ironer; she has got no relatives in this country; a steady home preferred. Call at No. 13 Jersey-st., top floor, between Mulberry and Crosby sts.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework in a small private family, by a young woman, with the best of City reference from her last place. Apply at No. 201 West 26th-st.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A CONFIDENT, middle-aged woman, a situation as good plain cook and baker in a private family; no objection to assist in washing and ironing; best of City references given. Apply at No. 36 West 12th-st.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable girl, as plain cook; is a good washer and ironer; can do baking; no objections to housework in a small family; can give good reference from her last place. Call at No. 264 West 28th-st.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer is a good bread and biscuit baker; has good City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 120 West 20th-st., near 7th-av., in the basement.

A COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED AS cook, by one who thoroughly understands her business; would assist in the washing and ironing; the best of City reference can be produced. Call at No. 173 West 22d-st., Room No. 10.

A COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED, AS good plain cook; will assist in the washing and ironing. Best of City reference from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 175 East 12th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

A COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, AN excellent plain cook and laundress, desires a situation. Apply for a few days at her old place, No. 53 West 41st-st.

A COOK, CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTed, by two respectable Protestant American girls, one as cook and washer and ironer, and the other as chambermaid and waitress, two sisters who wish to live in one house; the best of City reference from their last place. Call at No. 227 East 18th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., third-floor, back room. Can be seen until suited.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable young woman wishes a situation, as cook, washer and ironer, in a small private family. She fully understands her business, and can give good City reference. Call at No. 152 East 21st-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable girl, a situation in a small private family to cook, wash and iron; can give the best City reference if required. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 99 East 36th-st.

A LADY'S MAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young girl as lady's maid; is a good hairdresser and seamstress; can do all kinds of family sewing and embroidery. Has good City reference. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged at No. 153 West 28th-st.

A LAUNDRESS.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, with the best of reference, desires a situation in the above capacity. Can do up clothing of all kind in the best style; also flut.ing; would do chamberwork and fine washing. No objection to the country. Wages moderate. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front.

A LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable young woman as laundress in a private family; can be seen at her present employer's, where she has lived for the last three years, and is now leaving on account of the family going to Europe. Can be seen for two days at No. 39 Union-square.

A NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as nurse; has been in that capacity for the last 14 years; can take the entire charge of an infant from its birth; has the best City references. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 62 12th-st., near Broadway, in the music-store.

A NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION as nurse and seamstress, chambermaid and waitress, chambermaid and laundress, or waitress, by a Protestant young woman with good City references; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

A NURSE, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable American girl, a situation as nurse and to do sewing; understands the care of children, or would do up-stairs work and sewing. Call, for two days, at No. 50 West 19th-st., rear building, top floor.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a competent woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress, and to take charge of a baby from its birth; can cut and fit all kinds of dresses, and do all kinds of family sewing, and make herself generally useful, if required; has good City reference. Call for two days, at No. 116 Mott-st., near Bowery, Room No. 5, second floor.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation as nurse and seamstress, by a Protestant young woman, or would go as chambermaid and do fine washing; has the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 299 West 18th-st.

A SEAMSTRESS.—A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman wishes to find a situation as family seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing, embroidering, and boys' clothing; has no objection to assist with children, or to travel with a lady; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 152 West 20th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

A SEAMSTRESS AND NURSE.—A PROTestant person wishes a situation as seamstress and nurse, and assist in chamberwork. Inquire, for two days, in the dye-store No. 181½ Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

A WAITRESS.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG woman, a situation as waitress, who perfectly understands her business, or would wait on an old lady and do plain sewing; can give the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 188 3d-av., in the fancy-store, between 16th and 17th sts.

A WAITRESS, &c.—WANTED—A SITUATION by a girl of 15 years of age, as waitress, or take care of a baby and do sewing. Can be seen at No. 48, corner of Adams and Tillary sts., Brooklyn.

A WET NURSE.—A SITUATION AS WET nurse wanted by a healthy young woman. Apply at No. 176 Lexington-av.

A WET NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION as wet nurse, by a young, healthy woman. Inquire of Mrs. Mahoney, No. 126 East 11th-st.

WANTED.—CITY AND COUNTRY LADIES who wish to economize by employing good, faithful women and girls, are invited to call or send to the Intelligence and Home, No. 60 6th-av., where efficient domestics in every department can be had. The proprietor, E. Carroll, has known many of these women and girls from five to fifteen years.

COLORED HELP—COLORED HELP.—The only place where good, reliable colored help can be procured. Apply to TITUS, No. 193 Mercer-st., between Amity and Bleecker-st. A good supply of male servants on hand.

SHOW CASES of every description manufactured by C. WINTER, No. 16 North William-st. N. B.—A good assortment constantly on hand.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

A CARPENTER, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a young man, as carpenter and painter; would make himself useful in various branches of industry. Has the best of reference as to capability and society. Has no objections to any part of the country. Call, for two days, at Mr. W. G. Campbell's dry-goods store, No. 178 3d-av.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, in the city or country, by a Scotchman, recently arrived; is single and has lived in one of the first families in Scotland for the last 12 years as coachman; is 26 years old, Protestant, and of genteel address; is single and understands horses well; has a good reference from his last employer. Address A. B., *Times* Office, Box No. 196.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a respectable single man; has had long experience in this City; has lived with some of the first families; can give the best City reference for character and capability. Can be seen at No. 50 4th-av., at Mr. Campbell's saddlery store, or address a note to J. K., at the above place.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, A COACHMAN'S situation by an American man who thoroughly understands his business. Inquire by note of H. M., or otherwise at No. 139 West 13th-st., first floor, back room.

A COACHMAN, &c.—WANTED BY A SINGLE young Protestant man, a situation as coachman; he understands the proper care and management of horses, is a steady, careful driver; has the best of City references. Address for two days W. A., Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

A COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, A situation as coachman and groom by a young unmarried man, whose character and capacity will be fully indorsed by his present employer, at No. 24 Waverly-place.

A FARMER AND GARDENER.—WANTED, a situation as farmer and plain gardener, by a single man, who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches, raising and taking care of stock and farming in general; wages not so much an object for the Winter; can come well recommended from his last employer. Address for three days D. S., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

A FARMER AND GARDENER.—WANTED—A situation as farmer and gardener, by a respectable Scotchman; married, no incumbrance; has had many years' experience in farming in all its various branches. His wife is a good cook and dairy woman, and competent to take charge of a gentleman's place. The best of reference. Apply at Mr. Smith's seed-store, No. 71 Liberty-st., for 2 days, to L. G.

A GROCER'S CLERK.—TO GROCERS, &c.—Wanted, a situation by a young man as clerk, who has had a lengthened experience at the above; can keep books by double or single entry; has no objection to leave the City; can furnish satisfactory reference. Address P. P. C., Box No. 193 *Times* Office.

A WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable man as waiter in a private family; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 746 Broadway, or No. 38 West 13th-st.

A WRAPPER-WRITER.—WANTED, A SITuation by a young man as wrapper-writer in a publication-office; has been in the above capacity for four years, or as light porter in a wholesale or retail dry goods house; best City reference given. Address C., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

A HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, AN AMERICAN woman to do the work of a small family. To such she will be as one of the family and receive good wages. Apply at No. 2 Prentice-row Furman-st., Brooklyn, near the Wall-st. Ferry. None but an American need apply.

A HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A GIRL TO DO general housework in a small family; must be a good cook, washer and ironer, and have the best of City reference. Apply at No. 385 5th-av., between 9 and 12 A. M.

A WAITRESS.—WANTED, IN THE COUNTRY, half an hour from 26th st., a competent Protestant waitress, with good recommendations. Apply, to-day, at No. 74 9th-st., two doors east of 5th-av., between 10 and 1 o'clock.

WANTED—A YOUNG LADY TO GO TO CANADA to attend a fancy store: must be well educated and produce the best of reference. Address W. R., New-York Post-office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO SOUTHERNERS.

DRINKERS OF CONGRESS WATER.

Much spurious Mineral Water is sold as "CONGRESS WATER" by unprincipled persons or counterfeiters, who, when they dare not use that name, call it "Saratoga" Water; although "Saratoga" is only the name of the town in which the Spring is located.

To protect the public from such impositions we have ALL our corks branded thus &c.

Any not having these words and letters on the Corks are Counterfeit; and the purchaser should prosecute the Seller for swindling.

CONGRESS C. & W. WATER.

Orders will receive prompt attention if addressed to us, at our Southern Depôt of Congress Water, No. 98 Cedar-st., New-York City.

CLARKE & WHITE, Proprietors Congress Spring.

Lists of dealers who procure Congress Water for their sales direct from our house, are kept at our office for distribution to those who desire to purchase genuine Congress Water in their own neighborhood. C. & W.

PRINCE OF WALES BALL.—BISHOP & REIN, 5th-av. Hotel, offer for sale a fine assortment of Jewelry, comprising—
A beautiful Rivière of forty-two heavy Brilliants,
Diamond Brooches and Ear-Rings,
Diamond Bracelets,
Diamond Pins, Studs, &c.,
Pearl Sets and Half Sets,
Coral Jewelry,
Topaz and Amethyst Sets,
Cameo Sets,
&c., &c., &c., &c.
Also, Fans and Boquet-holders of the very richest patterns.
All these goods will be sold at the lowest possible prices.
BISHOP & REIN, importers and manufacturers, 5th-av. Hotel, next to the Ladies' Entrance, N. Y.
And No. 58 Rue de la Verrerie, Paris.
VICTOR BISHOP, of No. 23 Maiden-lane.
PHILIPPE REIN.

DEAFNESS, DEAFNESS, DEAFNESS AT ONCE REMOVED.

READ TESTIMONY.

BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, NEW-YORK, Aug. 15, 1860.

Dr. Von Moschzisker treated me very successfully and satisfactorily. My hearing was restored, and continues as good as ever, and I add my testimony in his favor.

G. B. LAMAR, President of the Bank of the Republic.

Dr. Von Moschzisker has operated on me for deafness of many years' standing with eminent success, after having tried several Aurists in this City without any satisfactory result, for which I tender him my thanks and always my grateful remembrance.

H. B. McKEON, No. 525 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel.

OFFICE, NO. 107 CLINTON-PLACE, BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.

NOTICE.—GAS CONSUMERS SHOULD AT ONCE order their Wet Meters filled with GENGEMBRE'S PATENT NON-FREEZING GAS-METER FLUID before the cold weather sets in. Meters filled to order in New-York, Brooklyn, Williamsburgh and Jersey City; costs less than alcohol, and warranted not to freeze or evaporate. Gas-fitters supplied by the gallon. Sole proprietor's office No. 592 Broadway.

PRINTERS' AND BOOKBINDERS' GUARD.—Printers' and Bookbinders wishing to join the company organized under the above name are requested to meet at the Xth Ward Hotel, corner of Forsyth and Broome sts., on FRIDAY evening, Oct. 12, 1860.

ROBT. BEATTY, Captain.
WM. H. PRAY, Orderly.

SOUTHWARK ENGINE COMPANY, NO. 38.—The honorary and active members will meet at the Engine-house, on SATURDAY EVENING, Oct. 13, at 5 o'clock, to join in the Torchligh Parade in honor of the Prince of Wales. By order of the Committee.

LOUIS WINTERS, Chairman.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave to inform his friends and the public that he is selling Mantels, &c., cheaper than ever. Call and see for yourself. A. KLABER, No. 113 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York. Mantels put up in any part of the country.

THE PRINCE'S BALL.—BOUQUETS WITH gold mixed fringe, tied with ribbon, having the Prince's feather worked in gold on the ends, supplied by W. FITZPATRICK, Florist, 29th-st. and Broadway.

FURNITURE.

BEST EXTENSION TABLES.
WILLIAM HEERDT,
Manufactory and Warerooms,
No. 150 Wooster-st.,
Between Prince and Houston sts., New-York.
A large and extensive stock on hand.

ENAMELED FURNITURE—FIRST-CLASS IN various styles and colors. Also grained and ornamented. Warranted superior in style and finish to any made in this country. Also, Mattresses, Bedding, &c. J. W. FISHER & CO., No. 682 Broadway.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE, in all colors and styles, wholesale and retail, at $25 and upwards; also Mattresses and Paillasses. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

A BEDROOM SUITE OF ENAMELED FURniture for $25, in all colors—warranted; also, solid chestnut chamber suites, plain and ornamental, at FARRINGTON'S ware-rooms, 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster.

MODERN STYLE OF SCHOOL FURNITURE.—Manufactured and for sale by N. JOHNSON, No. 490 Hudson-st., New-York. Illustrated circulars forwarded on application, free, by mail.

LECTURES.

DE CORDOVA'S
ANNUAL COURSE OF LECTURES
AT CLINTON HALL.

M. DE CORDOVA having been requested by numerous friends to include a serious subject in his series of lectures for the present season, begs to announce the following course:

1. A Humorous Poem on *Broadway*—TUESDAD, Oct. 16, inst.
2. A Serious Essay on *The Present Condition of the Jews in Civilized Countries*—TUESDAY, 23d inst.
3. A Humorous Lecture on *Commerce in a Highly Unbusiness-like Point of View*—TUESDAY, Oct. 30, 1860.

Tickets to the course $1; single admission 50 cents. The lectures will commence at 8 o'clock P. M.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT EVERDELL'S,

See the Orange-Blossom Wedding Envelope, new and in fashion for cards, &c. No. 302 Broadway, corner of Duane-st.

INSTRUCTION.

FRENCH PROTESTANT INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN, NO. 48 EAST 24TH-ST. BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.

Classics, mathematics, Spanish, German, English studies, besides the French, which is the language of the school; 17 teachers. No money or pains spared to render this institution as complete as possible. Gymnastics and equitation. References, names of former pupils and their parents, &c., in circulars. There is a Primary Department. Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

FRENCH LANGUAGE.
PROFESSOR A. BAILLOT'S
ANTI-BOOK SYSTEM,
Or, nature's practical method for teaching languages. Classes for ladies, for gentlemen and for children.
NEW-YORK—Wood's Buildings, No. 563 Broadway.
BROOKLYN—No. 15 Court-st., opposite City Hall.
The classes for 1860-61, will begin on MONDAY, OCT. 15,
and Prof. BAILLOT will be in attendance to receive subscribers, from the 20th September,
in New-York every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, from 9 to 8 P. M.; every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, from 3 to 8 P. M., and in Brooklyn every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, from 8 to 12 A. M.

The reputation of Prof. A. BAILLOT, and of his system, has spread so far and wide in the community, that it is needless to enter into long details about the advantages and success of his method without books.

Perfect practical proficiency in reading, writing and speaking French is guaranteed in a course of 100 lessons.

A pamphlet, containing full particulars as to the system, days and hours of the classes, terms, &c., and giving references and testimonials, may be had at the rooms in New-York and in Brooklyn.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE.

The next academic year of this popular Seminary, delightfully situated on the banks of the Hudson, two hours' ride from the City, will begin on the 18th of September. Persons desirous of securing the advantages of the superior intellectual, moral and physical training of this Institution, should apply immediately to L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Principals, Nyack-on-the-Hudson, N. Y.

P. S.—The Annual Catalogue and Circular may be obtained of T. J. Crowen, Esq., No. 699 Broadway, A. S. Barnes & Co., John-st., or by addressing the Principals.

MADAME C. MEARS HURKHARDT

Respectfully announces to Parents and Guardians that her English and French Boarding and Day School will reopen on Wednesday, Sept. 12. Circulars may be obtained at her residence, No. 32 West 15th-st.; at the bookstore of Roe Lockwood & Sons, No. 411 Broadway, and at Breusing's music-store, No. 701 Broadway. Applications by letter until Sept. 1 will receive prompt attention, on and after which date Madame C. MEARS BURKHARDT will be happy to receive them in person.

MRS. MACAULAY'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES
will be reopened at No. 43 East 21st-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 17. Mrs. M. will be at home after Sept. 1, and will be happy to meet any who desire to arrange with her for the education of their children or wards.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.

The Misses DANFORTH will receive their pupils on MONDAY, Sept. 17, at No. 51 West 24th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

ELM PARK SCHOOL FOR BOYS, LITCHFIELD, CONN.—Railroad and Telegraphic communication. Dr. RICHARDS, Principal; assisted by accomplished Instructors. The course of study is solid and extensive, comprising the ancient and modern languages and mathematics. Primary Department embracing children from 5 to 12 years of age, under the charge of Mrs. RICHARDS. Terms moderate. Bowling-alley and gymnasium for the use of pupils. For circulars, call at No. 270 4th-av., J. M. RICHARDS & CO., or address Principal.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S SCHOOL, NO. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., will be opened again on MONDAY, Sept. 10. The French Department (in which nothing but French is spoken) will be under the care of M. HENRI RACICOT, a native of Paris, and a graduate of the University of Paris. Miss SARAH SEDGWICK will remain at the head of the Primary Department. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway; Crowen's, No. 699 Broadway; Christern's, No. 763 Broadway, and Price's No. 884 Broadway.

MRS. E. B. RICHARDS HAVING REMOVED to No. 36 East 32d-st., New-York, is prepared to receive young ladies, who do not wish to enter a regular boarding school, but who are desirous of spending the Winter in New-York, for the purpose of taking lessons in music, drawing, languages, &c., of the best masters, in connection with attendance on lectures, concerts, &c. Mrs. R. will also receive those who propose attending a day school. Satisfactory references given and required. Circulars sent if desired.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., corner of Macdougal, on Washington-square, S. W. CLARKE, A. M., and JAMES FAMING, A. M., Proprietors and Principals, opens its eighteenth academic year on MONDAY, Sept. 10, 1860, when its pupils are requested to be punctually present. Catalogues, with particulars, may be had at the Broadway bookstores; Burnton's, No. 49 6th-av., and at the Institute.

PARENTS AND GUARDIANS supplied gratuitously with circulars and information of the best schools. Teachers of ability furnished to schools and families. AMER. SCHOOL INST., No. 596 Broadway, an Agency for Schools and Teachers. References, Faculties of Rutgers and Amherst Colleges.

MESSRS. PARKER & BERTHET WILL reopen their school at No. 23 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway, Sept. 10. Pupils will be prepared for any college or the counting-room, and the studies conducted in French or English, at the parent's option. There is a Primary Department in charge of an experienced lady, and one of the Principals directs the exercises of the Gymnasium. Circulars at Lockwood's, 411 Broadway.

RAVENSWOOD INSTITUTE, L. I.—ON THE banks of the East River; is perfectly secluded, and affords unusual facilites for training daughters, under strictly family influences, in a thorough and accomplished education. Visits are made in twenty minutes, by *Mattano*, from Fulton-slip, at 9, 1 and 4 o'clock; or by either of the ferries, and circulars had at Mr. BROWN'S, No. 819 Broadway.

CEDARCROFT BOARDING-SCHOOL—Near Boiling Spring, eight miles from Jersey City; HOWARD HINTON A. M. Locality healthy and retired. Boys prepared for college or business. References, President Columbia College, Rector Trinity Church, N. Y., and present patrons. Circulars at Crowen's, No. 699 Broadway, Address of Principal, No. 19 Cortlandt-st., N. Y.

FAIR HAVEN SEMINARY—T. G. SLOAN, Principal.—This is a family school for twelve boarding scholars; location healthy—one mile east of New-Haven; has been in operation 9 years; Winter term begins Wednesday, Nov. 7. Circulars at E. GOODENOUGHS, No. 122 Nassau-st., or J. H. TINGLEY'S No. 49 Cortlandt-st.

BLOOMFIELD INSTITUTE.—THE TWENTYeighth term of this well-known and popular boarding-school will be commenced on THURSDAY, Nov. 1, and continue five months. Circulars may be obtained of R. HOE & CO., No. 31 Gold-st.; H. SEYMOUR, No. 52 Beekman-st.; or of Rev. E. SEYMOUR, Principal, Bloomfield, N. J.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 20 East 31st-st.—JAMES WEIR MASON. Personal instruction by the Principal, and thorough drilling in the English branches. Term begins Sept. 13. Circulars at Carter's, No. 530 Broadway, and after Sept. 6, at the school.

MISS E. LENDRUM'S BOARDING AND Day School for Young Ladies and Misses, No. 64 West Warren-st., Brooklyn, will be reopened on TUESDAY, Sept. 11. A very limited number of Boarding pupils will be received in the family. Circulars may be obtained at her residence.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR SALE—CONVENient to NEW-YORK.—Well adapted for boys or girls, or both. Has been conducted by present proprietor eight years, and paid well. Also favorably located for a hotel for Summer resort. Terms easy. Address Box No. 4,049 New-York Post-office.

ALL THIS WEEK, THOSE WHO JOIN GOLDSMITH'S Writing and Book-keeping classes, will be entitled to a reduction of 25 per cent. from the regular charges. Private instruction daily to adults, ladies or gentlemen. OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH, No. 923 Broadway, corner of 21st-st.

APTOMMAS' NEW ESTABLISHMENT (conducted as a private European family,) exclusively for ladies' accomplishments. Every day lessons, the only effective mode of teaching. For prospectus address Mr. APTOMMAS, No. 114 West 34th-st., New-York.

REDDING INSTITUTE.—THE WINTER Session will begin Nov. 7. Catalogues may be had of Benedict Bros., No. 5 Wall-st.

D. SANFORD, A. M., } Principals.
E. P. SHAW, A. M., }

ANTHON'S (MR. GEO. C.) CLASSICAL, French and English School, (with gymnasium and Preparatory Department), No. 672 Broadway, corner 18th-st., opens Sept. 10. Circulars at Randolph's, No. 683, at Christern's No. 763 Broadway, and at 156 2d-av.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL AND MR. MILLS respectfully announce that their School for Young Ladies, No. 7 West 22d-st., is now organized and ready for the reception of pupils. A Preparatory School forms a part of the organisation.

THE FALL SESSION OF THE HOME Institution, Easton, Conn., will commence Nov. 18. Circulars may be had of N. Sullivan, Esq., No. 30 to 36 Park-place, or of the Principal, R. H. WHEELER.

MADISON ACADEMY—MADISON-AV., CORner 29th-st., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 13. For terms apply as above, or at No. 163 Lexington-av. Rev S. B. DAVIS and D. P. LEE, Principals.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL HAS reopened its Primary, Commercial and Classical Departments. Circulars at the University.

ISAAC FERRIS, Chancellor.

$32 50. ASHLAND INSTITUTE—GREENE Co., N. Y., Rev. HENRY J. FOX, A. M., Principal. Term commences Nov. 1. Catalogues at No. 122 Nassau-st., (up-stairs,) and No. 239 Water-st.

MISS KENNEDY'S PRIVATE CLASSES for young ladies, No. 33 West 26th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Miss KENNEDY also receives a limited number of boarding pupils.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding-School for Boys.—The forty-sixth semi-annual session will commence Nov. 1, 1860. For circulars, address the Principal, D. S. ROWE, M. A.

ROSE HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG Ladies will reopen MONDAY, Nov. 5, 1860. For circulars and references apply to the Principal, Mrs. C. M. WHITE, Danbury, Conn., Box No. 19.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT STAMFORD, CONN.—Z. B. NICHOLS, Principal. The Winter session commences Nov. 1. For circulars containing particulars address the Principal.

CEDAR GLEN SEMINARY, SING SING, N. Y.—Young ladies boarded and educated, under ten, $125; above that age, $150. Circulars supplied by Mrs. FREEMAN, the Principal. Location unsurpassed.

MILITARY ACADEMY, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—The Academical year will commence Oct. 2, 1860. Gen. M. I. LOCKWOOD, Principal.

TARRYTOWN INSTITUTE.—CIRCULARS with terms, reference, &c., can be obtained by addressing A. NEWMAN, A. M., Principal.

THE SCHOOL LATELY KNOWN AS MISS SPALDING'S, Elizabeth, New-Jersey, has been reopened under the superintendence of its former teachers,

INSTRUCTION.

THE ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE

Is now open for the reception of young ladies. For Catalogues or admission, address L. D. and C. F. MANSFIELD, Nyack-on-the-Hudson, New-York.

B. A. SMITH'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
Lexington-av., near 37th-st.
Term commences Sept. 10.

FRENCH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.—Mr. ELISEE CHARLIER, No. 1,002 Broadway, 1st door above 26th-st., east side.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL REOPEN their Day School for Young Ladies, No. 132 Madison-av., on TUESDAY, Sept. 18.

MUSICAL.

CHICKERING & SONS,
Manufacturers of
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS,
Warerooms No. 694 Broadway.

C. & SONS have been awarded thirty-eight prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past thirty-five years.

Also for sale,
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,
For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges,
At wholesale and retail.
Pianos to rent.

BANJO TAUGHT
BY
GEO. C. DOBSON, the most skillful teacher of this popular instrument in the world. Mr. Dobson will guarantee to make the pupil a professional player in one quarter of lessons, $8. Each pupil taught separately at his own residence, in New-York or Brooklyn. All pupils sending their address to Mr. Dobson will be punctually attended to. Address, as above, G. C. DOBSON, Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

FREDERICK J. HUDSON

Respectfully informs his pupils and friends of this City and Brooklyn, that he has resumed his instructions in music,

INSTRUMENTAL AND VOCAL,

and will be pleased to receive applications, as heretofore at Hall & Sons', No. 543 Broadway, New-York.

MR. GEORGE WM. WARREN,
Organist of the Church of the Holy Trinity, Brooklyn, teaches the
PIANOFORTE AND SINGING.
Applications by Post-office or at his residence, No. 6 Garden-st., Brooklyn Heights.

STEINWAY & SONS' GOLD MEDAL PATENT OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS

Are now considered the best Pianos manufactured, and are warranted for five years.
Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway.

A GREATLY IMPROVED PIANO-FORTE.
LIGHTE & BRADBURYS,
Manufacturers of a NEW SCALE OVERSTRUNG BRASS, PATENT INSULATED, FULL IRON FRAME, GRAND and SQUARE PIANO-FORTES, 421 Broome-st,

WM. HALL & SON,
No. 543 Broadway, (between Prince and Spring sts.,)
Publishers of Music, dealers in all kinds of Musical Instruments and merchandise. The celebrated Briggs Patent Pianos.

CHAMBERS' PIANOS AND MELODEONS
Prices from $40 to $400.
Warerooms in the Bible House 8th-st., corner of 4th-av. Send for a circular.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.,
Overstrung Pianos,
No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway.

NEW AND POPULAR SONGS.—"KATY'S Secret," "Willie Gray," "Oh! If I were a Little Bird," and "Though I'm but a Little Maiden," as sung by Little Martha Davies, with great applause; "The Scientific Frog," "Three Roguish Chaps," "Johnny So Bashful," "Christmas Bells," "Always Look on the Sunny Side," 25 cents each. "Farmer Stubbs' Visit to New-York City," with lithograph, 35 cents; mailed free. Just published by
HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway.

STEINWAY, CHICKERING, GILBERT and Hallet & Davis's piano-fortes, new, for rent at reduced rates. Seven-octave pianos for $5 per month. One seven-octave piano, cost $325, within one year, for $175. An Æolian for $125. Prince & Co., Carhart, Needham & Co., and Mason & Hamlin's harmoniums and melodeons at manufacturer's prices, or for rent low, by S. T. GORDON, Music Publisher, No. 708 Broadway.

NEW MUSIC.—THE PRINCE OF WALES SCHOTTISCHE, (with Lithograph of the Prince,) by THOMAS BAKER, the celebrated English Composer; price 40 cents. Also the PRINCE OF WALES POLKA, by AUGUSTUS CELL, the celebrated German Composer. These are superior pieces for dancing. Price of Polka, 25 cents. Mailed free. Just published by
HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway.

MUSICAL CARD.—THE COMPOSITIONS OF the classical and modern school of piano-forte playing taught by Mr. L. J. GILLILAND, from London. Letters to be addressed to the care of C. Breusing, No. 701 Broadway, or Chickering & Sons, No. 694 Broadway, or to his residence, No. 1 Rutgers-place, corner of Jefferson st.

J. & C. FISCHER, NO. 856 BROADWAY, near 14th-st., offer at a great bargain a fine assortment of their celebrated iron frame overstrung pianos, with the new improved patent Damper; also, several second-hand Pianos and Melodeons. Manufactory, No. 245 West 28th-st.

R. NUNNS & CLARK HAVE REOPENED for a few days at their old stand, No. 785 Broadway, corner of 10th-st., and now offer the balance of their stock of piano-fortes at greatly reduced prices for cash, to close the concern.

ACCORDEONS, CONCERTINAS, PIANOS, Melodeons, Guitars, Flutes,, Violins, Strings for all instruments. The largest assortment of Music and Musical Instruments in the country at lowest rates. Country orders filled. MILLET'S Music-store, 389 Broadway.

$170 FOR A FIRST-CLASS ROSEWOOD large, round-corner, iron frame, 7-octave piano-forte, very little used. Also, a 5 octave Melodeon, $50, at J. & C. FISCHER'S, No. 856 Broadway, near 14th-st.

LINDEMAN & SONS, NO. 636 BROADWAY, Piano Manufacturers. These Pianos are highly recommended by the following artists: Gustav Satter, Carl Anschutz, John N. Pattison, Max Maretzek.

A. H. GALE & CO., PIANO-FORTES, NO. 107 East 12th-st., invite attention to their new Scale Pianos. Guaranteed to give entire satisfaction.

TEACHERS.

A MEMBER OF UNION THEOLOGICAL Seminary wishes to secure employment for a portion of his time in a school or family as instructor, either in the classics, modern languages, mathematics or penmanship. He is a graduate of one of the first of New-England Colleges; has had three years' experience in teaching, and can furnish good references. Address, immediately, Room No. 32, Union Theological Seminary.

A GOVERNESS.—AN EXPERIENCED English governess desires an engagement in the United States. Course of instruction includes English, French, (acquired in France,) Italian, music and the elements of drawing. Has had seven years' experience in private families in England. Address, stating terms, M. Y. M., care of Warne & Co., News Agents, Toronto.

A GOVERNESS.—A NEW-ENGLAND LADY desires a reëngagement as resident governess in a private family to instruct in the English branches and music, also the rudiments of French and Latin if required; no objection to the South or West; unexceptionable references exchanged. Address GOVERNESS, Box No. 1,504 New-York Post-office.

A PRIVATE TUTO

AUCTION SALES.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF 87 BUILDING LOTS.

On 8th, 10th and 11th ave.

On 120th, 121st, 122d, 123d, 124th, 126th, 127th, 128th, 129th, 130th and 131st sts.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., will sell at auction on THURSDAY, October 25, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchant's Exchange.

On 8th-av.—4 lots on the n. e. corner of 126th-st.
On 8th-av.—3 lots w. s. 50 feet north of 130th-st.
On 8th-av.—6 lots s. s. between 130th and 131st sts.
On 10th-av.—4 lots on n. e. corner of 123th-st.
On 10th-av.—3 lots e. s. between 121st and 122d sts.
On 11th-av.—1 lot w. s. 68.0¾ on 122d-st.
On 11th-st.—5 lots n. s. 225 feet east of 11th-av.
On 120th-st.—3 lots s. s. 100 feet east of 11th-av.
On 124th-st.—9 lots n. s. 100 feet east of 11th-av.
On 111th-st.—6 lots n. s. 175 feet west of 4th-av.
On 112th-st.—9 lots n. s. 125 feet west of 4th-av.
On 121st-st.—2 lots n. s. 100 feet east of 11th-av.
On 123d-st.—3 lots n. and s. s. between 10th and 11th avs.
On 123d-st.—8 lots s. s. 400 feet east of 11th-av.
On 123d-st.—1 lot n. s. 125 feet east of 8th-av.
On 124th-st.—2 lots s. s. 100 feet east of 8th-av.
On 126th-st.—4 lots s. s. 100 feet east of 8th-av.
On 134th-st.—3 lots n. s. 425 feet west 8th-av.
On 141st-st.—6 lots s. s. 100 feet east 6th-av.

The title to the above property *is indisputable*, having been long in the possession of the present owner. Two-thirds of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage.

Maps, &c., at No. 7 Pine-st.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, OIL PAINTINGS, STATUARY, BRONZES, ANTIQUE PORCELAINS, AND ARTICLES OF VIRTU. THE PROPERTY OF MR. HAIGHT.

E. & F. H. SCHENCK will sell at auction, commencing on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 17, at 10½ o'clock, all the above furniture, &c., &c., contained in the house in 5th-av., corner of 16th-st.

The premises will be open on Monday morning, 15th inst., and Tuesday, 16th inst., at 8 o'clock, A. M., to those having tickets, which may be obtained at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 141 Broadway, or at the book-store of Mr. Crowen, No. 699 Broadway, corner of 4th-st. The catalogues will be ready at the house on the 15th inst.

The sale of WEDNESDAY, Oct. 17, will be the Paintings.

The sale of THURSDAY, Oct. 18, will be the Statuary, Marbles, Bronzes, Antique Porcelains, and other articles of virtu; also the beautiful marble group s of Canova's Graces, which will be sold precisely at 12 o'clock.

On FRIDAY, 19th inst., the general Household Furniture, which sale will commence at 10 o'clock instead of 9½ o'clock.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE FARM AND COUNTRY SEAT ON THE HUDSON RIVER, NEAR POUGHKEEPSIE.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO., will sell at auction, on Tuesday, Oct. 16, 1860, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchant's Exchange, New-York.

HANDSOME COUNTRY PLACE, 216 acres, with fine improvements, situated on the Hudson river, near Clinton Point, and midway between New-Hamburg and Poughkeepsie, with a river front. The dwelling is a new, first-class frame house, filled in with brick, beautifully located, commanding a fine view of the Hudson river and surrounding country; new and spacious outbuildings. The soil is of an excellent quality, and there is a never-failing stream of water crossing the easterly part of the ground. A choice variety of fruit and shade trees. This sale offers a rare chance to any gentleman desirous to settle on the banks of the Hudson. It could, if desired, be advantageously divided, there being several fine sites on the premises; Clinton Point Post-office is on this place, and gives a daily mail. Terms easy. A map of the farm, and full particulars at the auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st.

J. SABIN & Co., Auctioneers.

AUCTIONEERS OF LITERARY PROPERTY, 4th-st. and Lafayette-place, one door east of Broadway.

The sale of the late

WM. E. BURTON'S LIBRARY

Will be continued THIS DAY, at 4 o'clock P. M.

D. S. HOUGH, Auctioneer.

IMPORTANT AUCTION NOTICE.—UNRESERVED sale of all the furniture, works of art and fine decorations contained in the elegantly-furnished private residence No. 15 Clinton-place, in 8th-st., near Broadway. D. S. HOUGH will sell as above, THIS DAY, (Friday,) at 10½ A. M. precisely. Sale positive, rain or shine. The auctioneer calls particular attention to the above sale, as embracing a rare opportunity for purchasers to obtain first-class goods. The house contains an unusually large and fine assortment of desirable goods, suitable for genteel housekeepers. From the catalogue we extract a portion of the articles, as specimens of what the house contains:

DINING-ROOMS—Carved oak buffet, extension tables, oak dining chairs, splendid mirrors, bronze gas fixtures, tapestry carpets, together with all the China and silver ware belonging to the house; cut-glass ware of every conceivable description, silver tea service, six pieces; large silver salver, castors, spoons and forks, liquor castor, with cut ruby bottles; cake baskets, &c.; ivory cutlery in sets, beside a large variety of unique table ornaments.

PARLOR—Carved rosewood suite, in rich satin; solid rosewood centre and pier tables, reception and recumbent chairs, solid rosewood corner and wall etageres, elegant French-plate pier-glass, in gold frame; lady's secretaire, lined with satin-wood; velvet carpets and rugs, bronze gas fixtures, heavy embroidered lace window drapery, several large and splendid bronzes; also, paintings by eminent artists; also, a fine variety of elegant Dresden China vases, parian figures and mantel decorations; also, one of Nunns & Fischer's splendid rosewood carved-case seven-octave pianos, nearly new, in perfect order, and fully warranted; stool and cover, music cabinets, &c.; besides a host of other articles, which, to be appreciated, must be seen.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

GREAT AUCTION SALE OF 282 LOTS AND GORES ON BROADWAY, 144TH, 145TH, 146TH, 147TH, 148TH, 149TH, 150TH AND 158TH STS., BEING A PART OF THE BRADHURST ESTATE.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., WILL SELL at auction on TUESDAY, Oct. 16, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

ON BROADWAY—28 lots E. S., bet. 147th and 158th sts.
ON BROADWAY HILL ROAD—24 lots E. S., between 144th and 147th sts.
ON 144TH-ST.—6 lots and gores N. and S. S., west of 8th-av.
ON 145TH-ST.—16 lots and gores N. and S.S. west 8th-av.
ON 146TH-ST.—22 lots and gores N. and S. S., west of 8th-av.
ON 147-ST.—22 lots and gores N. and S. S., between Broadway and 8th-av.
ON 148TH-ST.—38 lots and gores N. and S. S., between Broadway and 8th-av.
ON 149TH-ST.—50 lots and gores N. and S. S., between Broadway and 8th-av.
ON 150TH-ST.—49 lots and gores N. and S. S., between Broadway and 8th-av.
ON 158TH-ST.—7 lots and gores S. S., 100.5 east of Broadway.

The above tract lies splendidly on BROADWAY, (the KINGSBRIDGE ROAD,) west of 8th-av., and includes eight streets, one of them 100 feet wide. The grade is good, and the TITLE OLD AND UNQUESTIONABLE, having been many years in the family. THIRTEEN of payment WILL BE LIBERAL, and the SALE ABSOLUTE.

Maps, &c., can be obtained at No. 7 Pine-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

H. H. LEEDS & CO., WILL SELL BY AUCTION on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, Oct. 12 and 13, at 10½ o'clock each day, in the large gallery of the Irving Buildings, 594 and 596 Broadway, next door above the Metropolitan Hotel—Superb sale of Japanese Goods to the trade and others, over 250 packages, the entire importation of Messrs Wetmore, Cryder & Co. These beautiful goods were selected by two of the partners in the above house at Minco, where the finest wares are made, and in other cities in Japan, most of which exceed in elegance anything ever imported into this country, consisting of cabinets, magnificent specimens of art; most of these goods are inlaid with pure gold; also, pure silver-mounted, plated, bronze, &c., inlaid work; must be seen to be appreciated. Chow-chow boxes, these contain full sets of trays, plates, &c., such as are used by the Japanese Princes; they are exceedingly elaborate and curious, and made to represent houses, junks, &c. Hokf and glove boxes are of the richest old lacquer, and very highly ornamented; it is the ware most sought after and highly prized. Smoking and segar boxes, these are very rich, the receptacles for fire being solid silver; they are now much used in China. Musical straws, they are very curious, the straws are put in a glass of water, when they expand into a variety of fanciful shapes. Porcelain ware, a large and beautiful assortment; the wares painted blue and gold surpass any other china imported, together with a great variety of other articles not enumerated, many of which have never before been seen in this country. Now on exhibition.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL AT auction, on SATURDAY, Oct. 13, 1860, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., Elegant Household Furniture, all of the best make and latest style, removed for convenience of sale, consisting of French boudoir suite, nine pieces in crimson reps, but little used; 3 richly carved black walnut and oak library, room or library suites, in green and blue reps; carved rosewood parlor suite in green and gold brocatel, elegant carved rosewood canopy-top console; etagere, superbly carved rosewood; statuary, marble-top centre table, 3 rosewood and black walnut bedroom suites complete, rosewood hat stand, pier and white tables, mahogany bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, and chairs, rich lace curtains, hair mattresses, &c.; also several pieces of magnificently carved East India wood furniture, consisting of centre, work and side tables, chairs, flower stands, foot-stools, &c.; also a number of French plate pier and mantel mirrors. At 12 o'clock an elegant carved rosewood 7-octave piano, made by Firth & Pond, of superior tone; cost $550.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

H. H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL AT Auction, on SATURDAY, Oct. 13, at 12 o'clock, in front of store, No. 23 Nassau-st.:

An elegant shifting leather-top wagon, made by Dusenbury & Van Duzen to order last Spring, and is now as good as new.

Also, a close carriage, in good running order. Also, a caleche, in good order, to be sold by order of the Administrator.

A superior sorrell mare, sired by imported *Trustee*, dam by *Shadow*, two years old, 15 hands high, well broke to saddle, warranted sound and kind. Can be seen on the afternoon previous to day of sale, on application to the Auctioneers.

TO BUILDERS.—THE BRICK BUILDING ON lots Nos. 245 and 247 William-st., near Duane, (taken by the extension of Chamberers-st., and occupied by Ward School No. 1,) will be sold on SATURDAY, the 13th inst., at 12 o'clock, on the premises, at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash. The purchaser will be required to remove the same within twenty days from the day of sale.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, Oct. 9, 1860.

J. M. TAYLOR, Auctioneer—Office No. 72 4th-av.

AUCTION NOTICE.—J. M. TAYLOR, WILL sell THIS DAY, commencing at 10½ o'clock, to the highest bidder, all the contents of the elegant residence, No. 58 West 18th-st. consisting of a fine assortment of rich household furniture, carpets, mirrors, paintings, elegant 7-octave piano forte, silver and glass ware, crockery, bedding, &c., all in good order.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF HOUSE AND LOT ON 22D-ST.—We would call attention to the sale of valuable house and lot No. 17 East 22d-st., to be made at auction by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. Maps, &c., at the Auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st.

J. H. BURLEY, Auctioneer.

MORTGAGE SALE.—J. H. BURLEY WILL sell THIS DAY, at 2 o'clock, at No. 444 Canal-st., bureaus, bedsteads, chairs, tables, sofas, sofas, beds, Brussels and other carpets, mattresses, feather beds, blankets, kitchenware, &c.

FRANKLIN BROWN, Attorney.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED HAS REMOVED to No. 3 Nassau-st. He will take references, and faithfully attend to any other professional business.

O. BUSHNELL.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE.—To the Sheriff of the County of New-York:

SIR: Notice is hereby given, that at the general election to be held in this State on the TUESDAY succeeding the first Monday of November next, the following officers are to be elected, to wit:

A Governor, in the place of Edwin D. Morgan.

A Lieutenant-Governor, in the place of Robert Campbell.

A Canal Commissioner, in the place of John M. Jaycox.

An Inspector of State Prisons, in the place of William C. Rhodes.

All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.

Thirty-five electors of President and Vice-President of the United States.

A Representative in the Thirty-seventh Congress of the United States for the Third Congressional District, composed of the First, Second, Third, Fifth and Eighth Wards in the City of New-York.

A Representative in the Thirty-seventh Congress of the United States for the Fourth Congressional District, composed of the Fourth, Sixth, Tenth and Fourteenth Wards in the City of New-York.

A Representative in the Thirty-seventh Congress of the United States for the Fifth Congressional District, composed of the Seventh and Thirteenth Wards in the City of New-York, and the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth and Sixteenth Wards of Brooklyn.

A Representative in the Thirty-seventh Congress of the United States, for the Sixth Congressional District, composed of the Eleventh, Fifteenth and Seventeenth Wards, in the City of New-York.

A Representative in the Thirty-seventh Congress of the United States, for the Seventh Congressional District, composed of the Ninth, Sixteenth and Twentieth Wards in the City of New-York.

And a Representative in the Thirty-seventh Congress of the United States, for the Eighth Congressional District, composed of the Twelfth, Eighteenth, Nineteenth, Twenty-first and Twenty-second Wards in the City of New-York.

COUNTY OFFICERS ALSO TO BE ELECTED FOR SAID COUNTY.

Seventeen Members of Assembly.

A Register, in the place of Wm. Miner.

A City Judge, in the place of Abraham D. Russell.

A Recorder, in the place of George G. Barnard.

A Surrogate, in the place of Edward C. West.

A Justice of the Supreme Court, in the place of Benjamin W. Bonney.

Two Supervisors, in the place of Smith Ely, Jr., and William K. Stewart.

All whose terms of office expire on the last day of December next.

The attention of Inspectors of Election and County Canvassers is directed to Chapter 349, of Laws of 1860, a copy of which is printed herewith, for instructions in regard to their duties under said act, entitled, "An Act to perfect an amendment to the Constitution, abolishing the property qualification of people of color."

CHAPTER 349.

An Act to perfect an Amendment to the Constitution abolishing the Property Qualification of People of Color. Passed April 13, 1860—three-fifths being present.

Whereas, The following amendment to the Constitution of this State was agreed to by a majority of all the members elected to each branch of the Legislature for the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, and the said amendment was duly entered on the Journals of each branch of the Legislature, with the yeas and nays taken thereon, and referred to the Legislature to be chosen at the next election of Senators and Members of Assembly, and was duly published for at least three months previous to such election, in pursuance of the thirteenth article of the Constitution of this State; and

Whereas, The said amendment was also agreed to by a majority of all the members elected to each of said branches of the Legislature for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty, pursuant to said thirteenth article; which said amendment is in the words following, to wit:

Section 1 of Article 2 of the Constitution of this State is hereby amended by striking out the following words: "But no man of color, unless he shall have been for three years a citizen of this State, and for one year next preceding any election shall have been seized and possessed of a freehold estate to the value of two hundred and fifty dollars, over and above all debts and incumbrances charged thereon, and shall have been actually rated and paid tax thereon, shall be entitled to vote at such election; and no person of color shall be subject to direct taxation unless he shall be seized and possessed of such real estate as aforesaid."

Now, therefore, for the purpose of submitting the said proposed amendment to the people of this State,

The People of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. The Inspectors at each poll in the several towns and Wards of this State, at the general election for Governor, to be held on the sixth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and sixty, shall provide a box to receive the ballots of the citizens of this State, in relation to the said proposed amendment, and each voter may present a ballot on which shall be written or printed, or partly written or partly printed, one of the following forms, namely "For the proposed amendment in relation to suffrage," or "Against the proposed amendment in relation to suffrage." The said ballots shall be indorsed, "Proposed amendment in relation to suffrage," and so folded as to conceal the contents of the ballot and expose the indorsement. And all the citizens of this State entitled to vote for member of Assembly in their respective districts, shall be entitled to vote on the adoption of the said proposed amendment, during the day of election, in the several districts in which they reside.

Sec. 2. After finally closing the polls of such election, the Inspectors shall count and follow the ballots given in relation to said proposed amendment, in the same manner as they are required by law to canvass those given for Governor, and thereupon shall set down, in writing, and in words at full length, the whole number of votes given "for the proposed amendment," and the whole number given "against the proposed amendment," and shall certify and subscribe the same, and cause copies thereof to be made, certified and delivered as prescribed by law in respect to the canvass of votes given at an election for Governor.

SEC. 3. The votes so given shall be canvassed by the Board of County Canvassers, and statements thereof shall be made, certified, signed and recorded in the manner prescribed by law in respect to the canvassing of votes given for Governor; and certified copies of the same shall be made and transmitted by the County Clerks, respectively, in the manner prescribed by law in the cases of election for Governor. The Board of State Canvassers shall canvass the said certified copies in the like manner as prescribed by law in respect to the election of Governor, and in like manner shall make and file a certificate of the result of such canvass, which shall be recorded by the Secretary of State, and published by him.

SEC. 4. This act shall take effect immediately.

You are, without delay, to deliver copies of the above notice, as directed by Chapter 180, Laws of 1840.

Yours respectfully, D. E. FLOYD JONES, Secretary of State.

JOHN KELLY, Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK, ss.

I hereby certify the above to be a true copy of the original notice received by me this day from the Secretary of State. JOHN KELLY, Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.

August 9, 1860.

Extract from Chapter 180, Laws of 1840, §21: "The Sheriff or Clerk of the County of New-York, who shall receive a notice of an election, shall, without delay, deliver a copy of such notice to the Board of Supervisors of said County, and each Supervisor of said County; he shall also cause a copy of such notice to be published once in each week until the election therein specified, in such newspapers in said County, not exceeding nine in number, having the largest circulation in the City and the County."

Pursuant to the above extract, proprietors of newspapers are notified not to insert this advertisement unless duly authorized. JOHN KELLY, Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.

NOTICE.—THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—NORTHERN DISTRICT OF OHIO—*United States Circuit Court.*—EDWIN LUDLOW, Trustee, &c., Complainant vs. The CLINTON LINE RAILROAD COMPANY and P. LAVIN, Defendants—In Chancery.—Pursuant to an alias order of sale to me directed, from the Court above named, in the case above entitled, pending in said Court, I shall offer for sale at public auction, at the door of the public house, called the "Mansion House," in the village and town of Hudson, Summit County, Ohio, on the 11th day of October, 1860, at 2 o'clock P. M. of that day, the following described premises and property of the Clinton Line Railroad Company, situate, and being in the Counties of Summit, Portage, Geauga, and Trumbull, in the State aforesaid, viz.: the railroad of said Company, the right of way and land occupied thereby, together with the superstructure and tracks thereon, and all rails and other materials used in connection or provided therefor—the bridges, viaducts, culverts, fences, depot grounds and buildings thereon, engines, tenders, cars, tools, materials, machinery, and all other personal property (including a quantity of stone, both dressed and undressed,) of the Clinton Line Railroad Company; and all said Company's right, title and interest therein, together with the tolls, rents and income to be had or levied therefrom; and all franchises, rights and privileges of said Company to, or concerning the same.

The real estate and mixed property are appraised at seventy thousand dollars.

WM. COLLINS, Special Master, &c.

RANSEY BUCKLEY, Jr., and WORTHINGTON and MATTHEWS, Solicitors for Complainant.

POSTPONEMENT.—The above sale is postponed to the 8th day of November next, at the hour and place above named.—Dated Oct. 1, 1860.

WM. COLLINS, Special Master &c.

CITY OF NEW-YORK—DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE—BUREAU OF ARREARS—Oct. 31, 1859.—Corporation Notice—Sale of Property for Unpaid Assessments.—Public notice is hereby given that a sale of property for unpaid Assessments on Real Estate for opening, widening and extending sundry streets and avenues, will take place at public auction, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the fifth day of December next, at twelve o'clock at noon of that day, and be continued from day to day until the whole shall be sold, and that a detailed statement of the assessments unpaid and the property to be sold is published in the New-York *Commercial Advertiser*, a daily newspaper printed and published in the City of New-York.

By order of the Comptroller.

JOSEPH C. PINCKNEY, Clerk of Arrears.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS OF THE LATE FIRM OF GEORGE WAIT.—In pursuance of an order of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, made at a Special Term thereof, held at the City of Albany on the 17th day of September, 1860, and entered in the Clerk's office of the County of Albany, all persons having any claims or demands (whether due or to become due) against the late firm of GEORGE WAIT, of the City of Albany, N. Y., are hereby notified and required to present the same, with the evidences of their respective demands, to the undersigned, at his office, Nos. 359 and 361 Broadway, in said City of Albany, on or before the twentieth (20th) day of October, 1860.—Dated Albany, N. Y., Sept. 19, 1860.

RICHARD M. STRONG, Receiver of the effects of the late firm of GEORGE WAIT.

UTICA AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, October, 1860.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A further penalty of Ten per cent. will be added to all unpaid Croton Water rents, on the 1st day of November next. R. C. HANCE, Registrar.

DENTISTRY.

A CLEAN AND WHOLESOME APPEARANCE OF THE MOUTH IS THE STRONGEST letter of recommendation.—Pain and loss of teeth entirely prevented by my new method of filling, which is warranted. Teeth and fangs ingeniously removed without sensation. Old sets exchanged, fitted or repaired; and new sets in hand some style.

VINCENT W. BATES, Dentist,
No. 835 Broadway, corner of 13th-st.

MATRIMONIAL.

MATRIMONIAL.—A YOUNG MAN OF PREpossessing appearance, desires to open a correspondence with a young lady, with a view to matrimony. Address H. B. B., Brooklyn Post-office.

MEDICAL.

THE FRIENDLY GUIDE TO HEALTH AND HAPPINESS.

That popular medical work, "HUMAN FRAILTY, OR PHYSIOLOGICAL RESEARCHES," direct from Dr. Barrow, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal,) New-York, on receipt of 25 cents in postage stamps: sent free everywhere. It is beautifully illustrated with one hundred engravings on steel, containing opinions from the most eminent medical authorities.

TRIESEMAR,

Protected by Patent Official Seal of Great Britain, Diplome de Ecole de Pharmacié de Paris, Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna. TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2 and 3, prepared in the form of an agreeable losenge, and can be carried in the waistcoat pocket. Sold in tin cases, divided into separate doses, as administered by Velpeau, Ballemance, Roux, Ricord. TRIESEMAR No. 1 is the remedy for Relaxation, Spermatorrhœa, and all the distressing consequences arising from indiscriminate excesses or too long residence in hot climates; and whatever may be the *cause* or *disqualifications* for marriage, they are effectually subdued by this wonderful discovery.—TRIESEMAR No. 2 has entirely superseded the use of copaivia and cubebs. TRIESEMAR No. 3.—Purifies the diseased humors from the blood, and expels all corruptions and impurities from the vital stream, and is, in fact, the never-failing remedy for that class of disorders which are too often treated with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the constitution, which all the Sarsaparillas the world cannot remove.

Small cases.....$3
Medium cases, 4 times quantity of small.....9
Large cases, 4 times quantity of medium.....27

Upon receipt of amount, and statement of case, the medicines forwarded to any part of the world, by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal, New-York. Sold also by F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and by J. WORTHINGTON, No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Dr. BARROW'S hours of consultation are from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8. Sundays, till 2.

HAMMOND ON SPERMATORRHŒA.

ORIGINAL TREATMENT.

We call the especial attention of Invalids and professional readers to the only reliable work on Spermatorrhœa, &c., published. By C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Anatomy in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. "Dr. Hammond's book is worth every one's owning."—*New-York Home Journal.* His System of Treatment clearly demonstrates that all affections of the Seminal, Nervous, Sexual and Urinary Organs can be treated with entire success, SAFELY and PROMPTLY, by mild and efficient means, without loss of time; being based upon strictly scientific principles, which renders failure impossible. Price $1, mailed free. Author's address, No. 658 Broadway, first floor, up stairs, New-York; from 9 to 3, and 6 to 9 evening. Consultation en Français. Sold by

ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.
LAWRENCE, No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor House.
GODFREY, No. 831 Broadway.
OKIE, DAYTON & JONES, No. 29 Ann-st.
TRENWITH, 107 South 3d-st., Philadelphia.

An Act to perfect an Amendment to the Constitution abolishing the Property Qualification of People of Color. Passed April 13, 1860—three-fifths being present.

Whereas, The following amendment to the Constitution of this State was agreed to by a majority of all the members elected to each branch of the Legislature for the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, and the said amendment was duly entered on the Journals of each branch of the Legislature, with the yeas and nays taken thereon, and referred to the Legislature to be chosen at the next election of Senators and Members of Assembly, and was duly published for at least three months previous to such election, in pursuance of the thirteenth article of the Constitution of this State; and

Whereas, The said amendment was also agreed to by a majority of all the members elected to each of said branches of the Legislature for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty, pursuant to said thirteenth article; which said amendment is in the words following, to wit:

A BEACON, MONITOR, ADVISER AND Guide to young and old, single and married, ignorant of the laws of nature, who have brought upon themselves nervousness, debility, incapacity for mental application, society and business, fretfulness at home, and many other sufferings worse than death. The majority of you have been unsuccessfully treated by your physicians, or they have told you nothing ailed you but nervousness from excess, or the use of liquor, tobacco, tea and coffee. With sorrow depicted upon your features—the mirror which reflects the cause and symptoms of your disease to the skillful practitioner in special diseases—many of you buy quack advertised medicines, instruments, try gymnasiums, hydropathy and the strictest regimen, to no purpose; you despair of obtaining a cure and know not what to do, we therefore advise you to examine that "Guide to Health." Dr. LARMONT'S, Paris, London and New-York, Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide mailed for $1 by H. G. LAWRENCE, No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor House, or the author, No. 647 Broadway, up stairs.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU!—For diseases of the Bladder, Kidney, Gravel, Dropsy, &c., &c.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for Secret and Debilitate Diseases.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for Nervous and Debilitated sufferers.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for Loss of Memory, Loss of Power, Dimness of Vision, Difficulty of Breathing, Weak Nerves and Universal Lassitude of the muscular system.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all distressing ailments—Obstructions, Irregularities, Excess in married life, or early indiscretions, &c., and all diseases of the sexual organs, whether existing in male or female, from whatever cause they may have originated, and no matter of how long standing.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu is pleasant in its taste and odor, and immediate in action. Price $1 per bottle, or six bottles for $5 delivered to any address.

Depôt No. 104 South 10th-st., Philadelphia.
D. S. BARNES & CO., No. 13 Park-row,
Agents for New-York.

DR. E. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE New-York University, (Medical College) and College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st. to No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs. Thirty years in successful practice, three of which were at the hospitals of this City, enable him to treat successfully such cases as have baffled the inexperienced, or those not having had such opportunities of acquiring a thorough knowledge of the treatment of diseases. Strictures, impotency, and all kindred affections treated on scientific principles. N. B.—Dr. C. would here remark that he is the only graduate of either of the above institutions practicing in the specialty in this City. His diplomas can be seen in his office.

DR. WATSON TREATS ALL FORMS OF a certain class of disease with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are safe, and cause no interruption from business. Dr. WATSON'S work—"The Cause and Cure"—has been pronounced by the reviewers the best popular compendium of all diseases of a private nature, including spermatorrhœa and debility, the results of early abuse, excess and other causes. "Should be read by all persons previous to marriage."—*Medical Gazette.* Fine colored plates. Price $1. Sold by S. E. LENT, No. 430 Broadway, New-York, and by the author at his private residence, No. 459 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

DR. WARD—A REGULARLY EDUCATED PHYsician of long and variet experience, can be consulted gratis, at his office, 483 Broadway, adjoining Wallack's Theatre. Many years' study and practice enable him to prescribe the best medicines ever used against certain diseases. Dr. Ward's Compound Extract, or Cure remedies, are immediately relieved by Dr. Ward's female diseases receive attention and are treated with invariable success. The Great Hemorrhoidal, or Monthly Pills, never fail of desired effect. Dr. Ward's Balm of Gilead—the sovereign cure and the anchor of hope in general debility, impotence, and those sad disorders of body and mind, occasioned by early indiscreet marriages. Dr. Ward answers calls in the U. S. Call, write or send. Remember the place, No. 483 Broadway.

HOW TO CURE SECRET DISEASES.—HOW TO CURE FEMALE COMPLAINTS.
HOW TO CURE ORGANIC WEAKNESS.
HOW TO CURE NERVOUS DISEASES, AND ALL DISEASES OF THE BLOOD AND URINARY ORGANS.

See PATIENT'S GUIDE, containing advice and mode of cure, with

PLEASANT REMEDIES.
At little cost and no exposure.

Price 10 cents.

Sold by H. G. LAWRENCE, No. 1 Vesey-st., or mailed free on receipt of 4 postage stamps. Address Box No. 1,028 Philadelphia Post-office.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND those about to be Married.—DR. A. M. MARCHAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the tenth edition of his valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," specially intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224, New-York City. For sale at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY, PERforms the only permanent and satisfactory cure of private diseases. Remember, afflicted, that by consulting Dr. WARD you will immediately experience that Richard's himself again. All other remedies conquered by Dr. WARD'S UNFORTUNATE'S FRIEND. Price $1, with book. Female diseases successfully treated. Lie monthly pills, $1 per box, never fail of effect intended. Dr. Ward's Balm of Gilead, No. 483 Broadway, adjoining Wallack's Theatre, up stairs. Arranged that patients never meet. Attendance till 10 P. M. Come, send or write.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER first. The Hunterian Discovery, No. 2 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases, in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 2 Division-st. Book for nothing that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary complaints, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

FOR MEDICINAL PURPOSES.—OSBORN'S Pure Juice Port Wine, Symington's do. bottled in Oporto, Guinness' Dublin Porter, Allsopp's and Bass' India Pale Ales, Osborn's Old Cognac, Pale Hennessy Brandy, vintage 1810 and 1830. Also, superior old Bourbon. For sale by G. E. MENDUM, Broadway, cor. Cedar.

GUINESS'S PORTER—SUPERIOR QUALITY, Imported and sold by C. E. HABICHT, Agent of A. Guiness, Son & Co., No. 137 Pearl-st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership, for the purpose of transacting a general Stationery, Printing, and Lithographing business at No. 31 Nassau-st.

The style of the firm will be B. F. CORLIES & MACY.

The said partnership to commence on the 1st day of October, 1860, and expire on the 30th day of September, 1863. BENJAMIN F. CORLIES,
CHARLES A. MACY, Jr.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 1, 1860.

ASTROLOGY

N. B.—WHO HAS NOT HEARD OF THE celebrated MADAME PREWSTER? She has been consulted by thousands in this and other cities, with entire satisfaction. She feels confident she has no equal. She tells the name of future wife or husband; also that of her visitor. If you wish the truth, give her a call at No. 251 3d-av., above 21st-st. Ladies, 50 cents; gentlemen, $1.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers' generally. JESSE G. REYS.

SHIPPING.

REDUCTION IN PRICES.
ATLANTIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

NEW-YORK AND GALWAY LINE.

TOUCHING AT ST. JOHNS, N. F.,
To land Passengers, and receive the Royal Mail and Government Dispatches.

The Steamers comprising this Line have been approved by the Admiralty, and are the

NEW IRON SIDE-WHEEL STEAMERS

CONNAUGHT.....4,400 tons burthen.
LEINSTER.....4,400 tons burthen.
MUNSTER.....4,400 tons burthen.
ULSTER.....4,400 tons burthen.
PARANA.....4,400 tons burthen.

The next departure will be the CONNAUGHT, from Boston, on TUESDAY, Oct. 23, to be followed by the PRINCE ALBERT, from New-York, Nov. 20.

From Pier No. 37 North River.

Rates of passage to any part of Ireland, on a Railway, and to the principal cities of England and Scotland:

First Class, $100, $90 and $75, according to state-room accommodations. Third Class, $30, including cooked provisions.

And to St. Johns, N. F.: First Class, $35. Third Class, $20.

Children under 12 years half price; under one year free. Third Class passengers are required to furnish beds and tins.

Persons taking passage from New York for the steamers sailing from Boston, will receive free passage from New-York to Boston.

The steamers of this Company have been constructed with the greatest care as regards safety and comfort, combined with model and propelling power, and are built with water-tight compartments. They are confidently expected to surpass, in speed and rough weather qualities, any vessels ever built, and are replete with elegancies and conveniences.

An experienced surgeon is attached to each ship. Persons wishing to send for their friends, can obtain return tickets at the following greatly reduced prices:

In third cabin, from Galway, $30. In third cabin, from any town in Ireland, on a railway, $32 50. In third cabin, from the principal cities of England and Scotland, $35.

For freight or passage, apply to
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents,
Nos. 54 and 55 South-st.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

On SATURDAY, Oct. 13,
The United States Mail Steamship
ARAGO,
D. LINES, Commander,

Will sail from pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, Oct. 13, at noon.

☞ This steamship, (unsurpassed for safety and comfort) has double engines under deck, inclosed by water-tight compartments, which, besides other results, tend, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers.

Passage in Second Cabin,

WELCOME TO THE PRINCE.

[Concluded from First Page.]

strongly in his favor had once ran in a counter direction, and shaken the throne of which he is heir to its foundation? Possibly the thought may have occurred to some; for the people who contemn monarchy give but a cold reception to a Prince, what manner of joy must they not bring to the obsequies of a King! Probably, however, he took the demonstration as it was intended, recognising in it a tribute of respect to the representative of one of the best Governments in the world; not as an ovation to the heir to a throne. In the bayonets which glittered around his carriage and guarded his march, he recognized the weapons of friends and not of foes—bayonets that were bristled against his house now upraised in honor of its head. A feeling of pique may have crossed his mind when the kilted Highlanders defiled past him in review, but this must have given way to the conviction that this taste of the sweets of power little augured the bitterness of a war.

THE EVENING AT THE HOTEL.

Something more than the usual animation was apparent in and about the Fifth-avenue Hotel last evening, an impression having been made that there would be some demonstration which would bring the Prince out. He, however, retired at a seasonable hour, his friends deeming it due to him, after the fatigues of the day, to leave him to enjoy a quiet night's rest.

NO ACCIDENTS.

If any one had doubts that metropolitan morals and manners were improving, the reception extended to Lord RENFREW must have removed them. Notwithstanding the greatness of the gathering, and the conflicting nature of the masses brought into juxtaposition, no disturbance of any moment occurred, nor, indeed, any accident. No person fell from the crowded house-tops or from the clustering balconies. A few hoops may have been crushed by unavoidable collisions, and a few feet trampled upon in the rapid hurrying to and fro, but these are minor grievances, and inseparable from mingling in a crowd.

Of pickpockets, but fifteen were kindly taken in by the Detective Police and kept out of temptation. At night they were again set at liberty. If the losses reported at Police Head-quarters be any indication of the success of the rogues' operations, they did not reap much of a harvest, for only two gentlemen appeared to mourn the loss of their watches, and three others the abstraction of their pocket-books. Detective DOWNBURY, in attempting to arrest two boys whom he observed in the act of exploring a lady's pocket, was assaulted by a professional thief named THOMAS DAVIS, through whose instrumentality the youngsters escaped. DAVIS, however, was secured, and will be punished for his interference.

THE PROGRAMME FOR TO-DAY.

The following is the programme for the Prince's movements to-day: He will visit the New-York University, the Astor Library, Cooper Institute, the Free Academy and Central Park, lunching with Mayor WOOD. He will then visit the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, and, if time permits, he will ride out to High Bridge.

THE PRINCE'S BALL.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

My attention being called to a statement in this morning's TIMES, relative to flowers for the ball, I beg to state that I furnish no bouquets for the ladies by order of the Committee. The only flowers I supply being the bouquets, vases, &c., for the Prince's room and stage adjoining.

As many ladies may not provide themselves with bouquets, in expectation of being supplied, the above correction is due the public. Respectfully,

W. FITZPATRICK, Florist,
Twenty-ninth-street and Broadway.

The Prince and the Philadelphians.

From the Bulletin of Last Evening.

The people of Philadelphia have reason to congratulate themselves on the complete success of the arrangements made for the entertainment of the heir to the British Crown in their city. From his arrival to his departure not an unpleasant incident occurred, and every hour of his sojourn here was enjoyed extensively by the Prince and all his party.

In bidding Mayor HENRY farewell, this morning, each one of the royal party took occasion to thank him for the courtesies extended to them, and especially for the extreme delicacy and politeness of the citizens, declaring that never since they landed in the country have they been so free to enjoy themselves without unpleasant intrusion on their privacy. The entertainments offered them varied entirely from those of other places that the Prince has visited, and the mode in which they were conducted afforded them the highest pleasure.

The Prince has left a most favorable impression upon our citizens, and it is gratifying to know that he bears away with him the most delightful and grateful impressions of Philadelphia. It is to be hoped that he may equally enjoy his visit to the other American cities on his route.

The Prince at Richmond.

Lord LYONS addressed the annexed letter to the City Council of Richmond:

WASHINGTON, Friday, Oct. 5, 1860.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the day before yesterday's date, and to thank you heartily, in the name of Lord Renfrew, for the cordial welcome to the City of Richmond, which you so kindly offered to him. Lord Renfrew is particularly sensible of the friendly consideration for his wishes, and of the true courtesy which have induced you to abstain from display and ceremonious demonstrations, and to allow him to visit you in a quiet and unostentatious manner as a private gentleman.

Although the character in which he travels, and the very short time which he has at his command, make it necessary for him to avoid the reception of formal addresses, he is not on that account unaware of, or ungrateful for the respect to Her Majesty, the Queen, and the cordial friendship for the people of Great Britain, of which so many striking proofs have been given during his visit to the United States.

He desires especially to express his gratitude for the expression of the sentiments contained in the resolutions of the City Council of Richmond, and in the letter to which I have now the honor to reply.

I remain, gentlemen, with great respect and regard, your very humble servant, LYONS.

It was stated at the meeting of the Council at which this letter was read, that no appropriation would be necessary to defray the expenses of the Prince's visit. The only money which had been expended was for carriage hire, and one of the members of the Board had determined to pay that himself.

Destruction of the Propeller Mount Vernon.

The Detroit *Tribune* gives the particulars, as related by Capt. NEWMAN, of the explosion on board the Western Transportation Company's propeller *Mount Vernon*, by which the boat and cargo were totally destroyed, on Tuesday morning. Capt. NEWMAN says: "The *Mount Vernon* left Detroit for Buffalo on Sunday evening, at 4 o'clock, with a cargo consisting of 50,000 bushels corn, 400 barrels flour, and 150 bags wheat. Before leaving the river she encountered a heavy gale, and was compelled to lie by at Malden all night. Left Monday morning 20 minutes to 4, and ran down 8 miles below Point au Pelle, the wind blowing fresh from northeast, with heavy sea. The storm increasing in violence, ran back for shelter in Pigeon Bay, under the Point, from whence she again got under way, at 1 o'clock this morning. When one-fourth of a mile from the "Dummy," off Point au Pelle, Capt. NEWMAN, observing that she was going slow, went aft to see what steam was on. Looked down from the upper deck, and ascertained that she had fifty pounds, (being capable of carrying seventy pounds.) Went back to the man at the wheel, and ordered him to put the wheel starboard, and keep her east southeast. Just as he had spoken, the boiler blew up with a terrific explosion, tearing away her after-part entire, breaking off both arches, and blowing away the after part of the cabin.

THOMPSON REESE, second engineer, and JAS. CONKLIN, firemen, were scalded so badly as to render their death instantaneous. REESE was about 24 years of age, and leaves a family in Buffalo. CONKLIN was about 23 years old, and unmarried. Two or three others received slight injuries.

The boats were blown away; but when the propeller went down, soon after the explosion, the cabin and upper deck floated, forming a raft, which sustained the surviving crew, twenty in number, until daylight, when they were taken off by Capt. MOSELEY, of the schooner *Lookout*, bound for Buffalo. Capt. HOWARD, of the schooner *Fox*, also came alongside and proffered assistance, but it was not needed. Soon after the steamer *Ocean*, Capt. EVANS, came along, took the crew on board and carried them to Detroit.

The *Mount Vernon* was a staunch propeller, of 577 tons, and came out in 1854. There was no insurance, we learn, on the boat. It is understood by the Western Transportation Company that she had on board 19,000 bushels of corn and some 500 barrels of flour. The balance of her cargo is unknown. The Buffalo Mutual Insurance Company had a risk on 13,000 bushels of the corn.

Jersey City.

REPUBLICAN MASS MEETING.—Last night, at Metropolitan Hall, Jersey City, Hon. WM. L. DAYTON addressed an immense meeting of Republicans. At the close of his remarks, the Hoboken Wide-Awakes arrived, escorting ELLIOTT P. SHEPARD, Esq., who also made an address, which was applauded throughout. At the close, Judge MARSH proposed three cheers for the speakers, and they were given heartily. The Hoboken and Jersey City Wide-Awakes then escorted Mr. SHEPARD down to the boat.

REV. H. GRATTAN GUINNESS.—The friends of Mr. GUINNESS will be gratified to learn that he is to be married, on the 23 of October, to Miss FITZGERALD, a near relative of Lord FITZGERALD and VESEY, and of the Marchioness of Ailsa. Miss FITZGERALD is a most devoted Christian and highly accomplished lady. Mr. GUINNESS is to sail in the *Great Eastern*, for America, on the 17th of October.—*Dublin Daily Express.*

—*Le Monde*, of Paris, does not relish the proceedings of "the Pope" in Italy. It styles him "*le gemin vrangeneire.*"

THE TROUBLE IN DR. CHEEVER'S CHURCH.

An Excited Session—Attempt to Commence the Trial of Mr. Charles Abernethy, one of the Anti-Cheever Members—An Evening Spent in Fruitless Discussion.

One of the most extraordinary of a long series of excited meetings of the Church of the Puritans was held last evening in the lecture-room of the church. The occasion was the citation of Mr. CHAS. E. ABERNETHY, former Treasurer, and for many years a prominent member—and one of the Anti-Cheever Party—to appear and answer to certain charges concerning his behavior as a member. Among these were allegations that he had accused Dr. CHEEVER wrongfully of illegally manufacturing voters, that he had been guilty of schism in trying to effect the removal of Dr. CHEEVER from the pastorate, and that he had tried to create dissensions. This was the spirit of the charges, if not the letter.

Nearly one hundred and fifty members of the Church convened to sit in judgment on Mr. ABERNETHY, and, strange to say, as appeared during the course of the meeting, ranged themselves generally on either side of the house according to their predilections for or against Mr. ABERNETHY or Mr. CHEEVER. This fact was plainly evident to all upon the various votes by rising. The tellers always walked through one aisle for the ayes, and through the other for the nays.

The discordant element was manifested in the early stages of the meeting. Mr. GILBERT, the gentleman who, in the absence of the permanent Chairman, tried to effect a temporary organization, could not decide readily upon any point. Mr. BENNETT (anti-Cheever) and Dr. HART (Cheever,) were respectively nominated for Chairman. A long discussion ensued as to whether Dr. HART, being a candidate, could act as teller, and that being decided affirmatively, another as to which was nominated first, and when the question had been taken on Mr. BENNETT's name, and Mr. BENNETT was defeated, another discussion arose as to whether Dr. HART could act as chairman and witness too, and then another as to whether Dr. HART was prejudiced against Mr. ABERNETHY, having been instrumental in bringing the charges. All these last were finally settled by Dr. HART withdrawing in favor of Mr. WHITING (CHEEVER) who was elected by a vote of 77 to 65, or at least by about that vote.

Another discussion now arose on the minutes of the previous meeting. A number of errors were complained of—some of them very serious; and yet there seemed at one time a disposition among the majority to sustain the record of the clerk, (a friend of Dr. CHEEVER,) although both parties agreed that the minutes were not entirely correct. The whole subject was, however, finally dropped, by referring the minutes back to be corrected and again submitted for the inspection of the church.

The most exciting question of the evening was then raised—that as to the admission of reporters and others not members of the church. The friends of Dr. CHEEVER almost unanimously favored the trial of Mr. ABERNETHY with closed doors; admitting only the counsel and clerk of the accused by special permission; and his witnesses, who were not members of the church, only upon a special vote. This was the proposition of Dr. HART, and appeared to be generally favored by his supporters. The motions for secresy in the proceedings took various forms, but were universally opposed by Mr. ABERNETHY's friends.

Prof. PORTER, of New-Haven, who appeared as counsel for Mr. ABERNETHY, claimed that his client had a right to an open trial; that it was the custom of all fair civil and ecclesiastical courts; that it was gross injustice to close the doors and leave the admission of witnesses at the mercy of a majority of the Church, who might be opposed to Mr. ABERNETHY, and thus exclude his most important witnesses.

On the other hand, it was urged that the reporters would misrepresent the meeting; that caricatures of the proceedings had heretofore been printed; that Mr. ABERNETHY's rights would be protected by admitting witnesses at the proper time, and by the admission of his counsel and clerk (a stenographer); that the witnesses should not be present to hear each others testimony. The discussion was animated, and bid fair to consume the whole evening, when suddenly a motion was made by one of the Cheever members that the meeting should adjourn to June, 1861—thus putting off the decision on Mr. ABERNETHY's case eight months. Prof. PORTER and other friends of Mr. ABERNETHY protested that this would be most unfair, that it was gross injustice to deny a man full, free, open and immediate investigation upon charges involving his Christian character; that although supposed to be innocent until proved guilty, the course contemplated would cut him off from communion on mere suspicion. The other side replied that Mr. ABERNETHY's friends wished to avoid a trial; but this was denied. After a long series of motions, points of order, questions of privilege, and discussions of the most unique character for a deliberative body, the previous question was moved and seconded by the Cheever party. The chair decided to hear some discussion, but the Cheever men decided that he was wrong, and kept vociferating lustily, "Previous question," "Previous question," for several minutes. The utmost disorder and confusion prevailed, and for a time it seemed as if the meeting must break up in a row. The question was finally taken, however, and the previous question was declared ordered by a small majority. After further wrangling, the vote on the previous question—the motion to adjourn to July, 1861—was then taken, resulting in its being lost by a tie. Further discussions—criminations and recriminations—one member giving the lie to another, ensued, until finally, at 11 o'clock, the meeting adjourned to a fixed date.

THE PROFITS OF POTTER'S FIELD.

Charges of Official Corruption.

A long time ago the Common Council made a contract for the removal of the human remains from Potter's Field, on Fourth-avenue, between Forty-ninth and Fifty-first streets, to Ward's Island, for the sum of $9,000. The work was subsequently supposed to have been done and the money was paid. Some two years ago, however, human bones were exposed there, and Mayor TIEMANN and Comptroller HAWS had them removed, at an expense of $2,900. It was then believed that but few more remained, and the property subsequently was given or leased at the rate of $1 per year, to the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum and Woman's Hospital, by the Common Council, with the understanding that the corporations of those charities were never to search after the scattered human remains supposed to be left in the ground, but to build upon it as it came into their possession. Very recently, however, it has transpired that the Commissioners of Health—whose secret sessions are held semi-weekly or oftener, in the private office of the Mayor—have been going all over the ground again during the past Summer. Complaint was made to the Mayor last Spring that the old Potter's Field was not properly rid of human remains, and upon this complaint CHAS. WIEGAND, a lager-bier saloon keeper on Fifty-second-street, near Potter's Field, and another man in Yorkville, were ordered to resume the job of removing the bones. WIEGAND was permitted to prepare the boxes for the re-interment of the remains in a decent manner, and was allowed fifty cents the load for taking them to the dock. Comptroller HAWS objected to the work as being unnecessary, but as the Commissioners of Health had the power to cause the expenditure, the bill was paid. The work had been under way a long time, when the Comptroller sent one of his clerks to note particulars of its progress, and he reported that eight or ten laborers were engaged in hunting out the remains. WIEGAND's pay-roll that week was for twenty men a day.

At about this time, complaints began to reach the Comptroller that a few men were yet kept at work there, when the parties who made the complaints believed that further labor in search of human remains was altogether superfluous. The statements of these parties, as to the number of men engaged in the work, always showed a discrepancy of at least one-half in comparison with WIEGAND's pay rolls; and the complainants asserted that the proceeding was a dishonest one in other respects—that the pay-rolls contained the names of parties known to be otherwise and elsewhere employed, &c. The Comptroller sent a clerk to forbid the further prosecution of the work. On hearing this mandate, WIEGAND called his laborers together, and took their vote upon the question, whether they ought to cease their labors on Potter's Field or not. At last, when nothing but earth could be found, WIEGAND and his men put aside their spades—Potter's Field was again at rest.

It was not permitted to remain so long, however; another spot was pitched upon, and forthwith the earth upheaval was renewed—WIEGAND having had an interview with the Mayor on the subject, and it is alleged got his permission to proceed with the work. He then sunk a trench at a cost of several hundred dollars, but found in the shape of earthed and dissevered mortality, only a few small pieces of bone; the work, nevertheless, was kept up till last Saturday afternoon. On that day a gentleman called at the Comptroller's office and gave him some particulars of WIEGAND's operations, when Mr. HAWS expressed a determination to stop the work, by complaint before the Grand Jury, if he could do so in no other way. He said, further, that he had tried to stop it before, but Potter's Field was now private property, and he had not the right to go upon it and force the men to cease their operations. The gentleman said that the neighbors about Potter's Field had been so much displeased at seeing a work go on which they felt was unnecessary, that they had asked the Police Captain of that Precinct to stop it, but he said he had no right to interfere. This Captain had told him that he examined three of the boxes of "human remains" which were to be removed, and that one contained nothing but dirt and one small bone, and the other two held wood and shavings. The excavations probably closed last Saturday, as on that day WIEGAND sent in his pay-roll for the week, amounting to $700. The previous expense had been $3,522 12, making the full outlay to that date $4,222 12. Whether WIEGAND will be proceeded against by the Commissioners of Health or private persons, or whether any investigation will succeed these suspicious developments, remains to be seen; but that they are not without foundation is apparent by the following deposition:

City and County of New-York, ss.—John Shea being duly sworn, says that he resides at the corner of Seventh-ave. and Forty-eighth-street, that he was engaged by the removal of dead bodies from the old Potter's Field and worked there as a laborer for the space of forty-eight days, to about the seventh of July last; and that when he was paid in part for said work, on the eleventh day of July last, he heard the names of five persons called to receive pay for work who did not do a day's work—Garrighty, the others were Germans; deponent heard the Assistant-Superintendent, Robert Guiney, say that these men came to get pay, whom he had never seen before; that he came to be paid; he has seen whole boards that had been sent to the shop to make boxes for the bodies that were being removed, sawed up into short pieces, for firewood, and taken away, as he was informed by Mr. Cummings, to Chas. Wiegand's house for his private use; he saw at least ten boards taken away.

JOHN SHEA.

Sworn before me this 23d day of July, 1860.
WM. ALLEN, Commissioner of Deeds.

Yesterday, CHARLES WIEGAND called at the Comptroller's office for the amount of his back pay—upwards of $800. The Comptroller refused to pay him, and informed him that he need not call again.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

COMMISSIONERS OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTIONS.—At a regular meeting of the Board held yesterday the weekly statement was presented, which in brief is as follows: Number remaining at last report 7,850; admitted since 1857—total, 9,737; died, 51; discharged, 1,505; sent to Blackwell's Island, 379; to State Prison, 2; leaving, 7,800; being a decrease of 50 for the week. The regular report of the Committee of the Whole was read and adopted; the only feature out of the usual course being a special report upon the question at issue between the Board and the Commissioners of Emigration as to the amount due for the support of emigrant lunatics for many years. The Commissioners of Charities claim over one hundred thousand dollars, which the Commissioners of Emigration allege that they have overpaid by seven thousand.

EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE.—The organization known by this name, having for its object the preaching of the Gospel in the lower part of our City, met last evening at the Bible-house to hear the plans which the Committee had prepared. The report recommended a permanent organization, which was then and there put in operation. It contemplates preaching in a theatre upon Broadway every Sunday evening; and in halls and cellars in the lower wards of the City, as well as open-air preaching. Several clergymen were present, and spoke in terms of approbation of such a movement. The young gentlemen are members of various churches, and intend carrying it on without respect to sect or denomination. It is intended to hold a meeting soon in one of our churches to present fully the objects of the organization.

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—On the 8th inst., CHARLES E. MILLER, a boy 10 years of age, residing at No. 96 Ludlow-street, was run over by a City railroad car, at the corner of Bowery and Spring-street, and so severely injured that his death resulted on Wednesday. Coroner O'KEEFE yesterday investigated the circumstances of the case, and one witness testified positively that the lad was run over by a Third-avenue car going down, while another was equally confident that he received his injuries from a Fourth-avenue car going up. Unable to reconcile the conflicting evidence, the Jury declared that deceased had been accidentally injured either by a Third or Fourth-avenue car, and that the driver of the car was censurable for not having stopped after he had caused the mischief, as well as for driving faster than is lawful.

FATALLY INJURED BY FALLING.—On Saturday last BERNARD MCKIERNAN, a laborer employed at the Lunatic Asylum, Manhattanville, fell from a ladder, and received such severe injuries that his death resulted on Tuesday. Coroner GAMBLE investigated the case, and a verdict declaring the occurrence to have been accidental was rendered. Deceased was 45 years of age.....An unknown man, apparently 26 years of age, while intoxicated, on Monday evening, attempted to ascend the stairs of the tenement house No. 175 East Eleventh-street, but he fell backwards when near the top, and in consequence was severely injured. He was subsequently removed to Bellevue Hospital, where his death occurred yesterday. An inquest will be held upon the body to-day.

THE HOMICIDE OF MICHAEL HEALY.—The circumstances in connection with the death of MICHAEL HEALY, who was found on Sunday morning last, in a dying condition, at the corner of Elm and Walker streets, from the effects of a wound in the abdomen, were yesterday investigated by Coroner O'KEEFE. No evidence was obtained with reference to the manner in which deceased received the wound, and the Jury were unable to declare who were the perpetrators of the violence. The case will have to be added therefore to the long list of mysteries in the criminal annals of the City. Deceased was a native of Ireland, 28 years of age, a cabinet-maker by occupation, and resided at No. 38 City Hall-place.

GOING TO HOMES IN THE WEST.—Over forty boys and girls, between the ages of 8 and 16 years, left New-York on Wednesday afternoon for the West, under the charge of Mr. H. FRIEDGEN, of the Children's Aid Society. Letters are constantly received from the children who have gone to the West under the auspices of this Society, showing the mental, moral and physical improvement that has taken place in their condition. The farm and the school have had a large annual increase of workers and pupils, and the results are as well for the country to which they are transferred as for the City from which so many poor, homeless and destitute children have been removed.

HARLEM RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TIME.—Special notice is given by the New-York, Harlem and Albany Railroad Company that under their Fall Arrangement, commencing October 15, 1860, three fast trains will be run daily from New-York to Albany, leaving 26th-st. Station at 7.00 A. M., 10.00 A. M., and 5.00 P. M., making direct connections with the New-York Central Railroad. Passengers can purchase tickets and have their baggage checked through to all principal places, West, Northwest and Southwest.

SERIOUSLY BURNED.—A young woman, employed as a domestic in the family of Mr. CARVILLE, St. Mark's-place, was seriously burned on Wednesday, in consequence of her clothes having accidentally taken fire. In her desperation she ran out into the street, where her condition attracted the attention of the passers-by, and the flames were speedily extinguished. Dr. GARDNER was called to attend the sufferer, and afterwards she was placed in the Charity Hospital of the New-York Medical College.

A City of Change.

TRANSFORMATIONS ON BROADWAY.

If one of the good old Burghers, who, in the days when New-York was called Niew-Amsterdam, and WOUTER VAN TWILLER reigned Governor, were wont to smoke their pipes and discuss English aggressions in open squares, could shake off the sleep of centuries, brush the dust from his shoes, and walk from the Battery to Harlem, it is probable he would scarcely believe his eyes. To find the open spaces he once knew effectually closed by variegated structures of marble and mortar, would convince him he had only awaked to a dream,—in none of its aspects could he recognize Manhattan. He would find drays rattling where it was once water, and ships moored where it was once land. Disgusted with the changes and innovations, he would probably return to the church-yard, with a request that his rest be not again disturbed.

But it is not necessary to call up the dead to testify to the spirit of change which pervades our City. A brief absence on an European tour, or a Summer at the watering places, will convince a citizen, on his return, that he has never before properly estimated the rapidity of his City's growth and change. Crops of marble-fronted stores and brown-stone dwellings spring up like mushrooms. Where yesterday stood a two-story wooden house, or a plain-faced building of brick, to-day rises a marvel of marble and architecture. A palace, rivaling Aladdin's in beauty, occupies ground that yesterday was planted with cabbages—like that of Aladdin, too, it has seemingly been constructed in a night. No respect is shown for associations; old landmarks are swept away, and even good buildings are pulled down to make room for better. The iconoclastic hand of improvement is everywhere busy and everywhere visible.

The face of Broadway especially is undergoing alteration. To say that one who has seen it in the morning can scarcely recognize it at night, would be slightly hyperbolic, and yet not so very far from the truth. For it is as changeful as a politician's. It is to be regretted, however, that more uniformity of taste is not being, and has not been, displayed in its decorations. We would not, by any means, have Broadway one continuous line of similar-visaged fronts; some diversity is to be desired; but there is no necessity for making it, as it is fast coming to appear, a huge bazaar of *bizarre* architecture. Every man who prepares to build, seems to think it his bounden duty to build something as different from his neighbor as he can, and the consequence is that all orders of architecture are jumbled together in one great disorder. Had more taste and less originality been displayed in the construction of Broadway buildings, that street would now be one of the most magnificent in the world. It is now too late to change marble facts and fancies, but the hint can be observed for the future.

Tractarianism.

MEETING OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL SOCIETY FOR THE PROMOTION OF EVANGELICAL KNOWLEDGE.

The thirteenth annual meeting of the Board of Directors of this Society was held, Tuesday morning at St. Mark's Church, Bishop MEADE of Virginia, presiding, and about 40 Directors present. The annual report was read, showing an increase of $35,000 during the year from donations and sales of its own publications, including 21,000 copies of the Prayer Book, being a large increase over any former year. The number of new publications issued during the year, was 101; number of different publications, 480.

The Society has property valued at $50,000, and is clear from debt.

An opinion expressed in the report that the warfare with false doctrine in the shape of Tractarianism was approaching its end, gave rise to an animated discussion, in which Bishop MCILVAINE, while admitting that this was logically and theologically true, and that the chief works written in confirmation of the Evangelical system, were unanswered, and unanswerable, yet thought that their appliances of error were nevertheless in as active operation as ever, especially in the forms of Church furniture, and in familiarizing the people with the terms "priest," instead of minister; "altar," instead of table, and divers other forms and things, which, when first introduced were met with almost universal repugnance, and ought still to be.

The Bishop also commented on the allegation in the report that Tractarianism, at its origin, was pronounced to be in reality an attack upon Christianity itself, and the sure precursor of skepticism, and adduced a variety of facts in support of the allegation.

The Bishop was followed by Rev. Dr. TYNG, who entirely coincided with the views expressed by him, and went on to show that the energetic labors of this Society were never more needed than at present.

The discussion was continued by Bishop JOHNS, and Rev. Drs. ANDREWS, CUTLER, ANTHON and others.

The Board then adjourned to 4 o'clock P. M.

At the Afternoon Session addresses were made by Bishop MCILVAINE and MEADE, and Prof. WARTON and Rev. Dr. TYNG, upon the Educational Institutions of the Church with special reference to Kenyon College, which was represented to be in a highly prosperous condition.

The annual sermon before the Board was delivered in the evening by Rev. Dr. BUTLER, of Washington, D. C., from a text found in the 55th chapter of Isaiah, at 110h and 11th verses. A large audience was in attendance.

Police Reports.

DIDN'T RETURN THE TROWSERS.

Anthony Lawler, *alias* Becker, and a multitude of other cognomens, was arrested, Wednesday, by Officer Gallagher, of the Twenty-sixth Precinct, on a charge of swindling. The accused, it is said, has for a long time past been in the habit of obtaining patterns of garments from different merchant tailors, to make up, by representing that he was a journeyman, anxious for employment. The goods, however, he invariably failed to return, and, by his dishonesty, he is said to have accumulated considerable money. The complainant, in this particular instance, is Mr. Theodore Wilhelm, of No. 63 Fulton-street, who was the loser of a pair of pantaloons by the prisoner's tricks, but Smith Brothers, Sandford & Edgerton, and other well-known clothiers, have also been swindled by him. At the house of the accused, No. 99 Mott-street, a quantity of goods was found, which had been procured in this fraudulent way. Justice KELLY committed the prisoner for trial.

THE ROBBERY OF COL. JESSUP—ARRESTS ON SUSPICION.

On Tuesday evening Detective Williamson apprehended two Germans, named Menasher and Trenchant, who are alleged to be pickpockets. The prisoners make a practice of loitering in the Erie Railroad Depôt, Jersey City, and it is thought that they are the identical rogues who recently robbed Col. Jessup of $2,000 on the railroad train at Newark. They were both locked up, and are to be detained for the purpose of identification.

IMMORAL PUBLICATIONS.

A young man named John Sweeney was arrested on Tuesday night, by Officer Welsh, of the Steamboat Squad, for attempting to sell indecent and disgusting books to the passengers on the steamboat *Isaac Newton*. The prisoner was taken before Justice KELLY, who imprisoned him.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

Nominations in Kings County Complete.

FOR CONGRESS.

First District—Luther C. Carter, R.; Richard Jennings, of Suffolk, Union; E. Henry Smith, Dem.

Second District—James Humphrey, R.; Moses F. Odell, D. D.; Samuel S. Powell, B. D.

Fifth District—William Wall, R.; John Hanford, B. D.; James Lynch, B. D.; John Duffy, D. D.; D. D. Winant, D. D.; N. Taylor, D. D.

FOR SHERIFF.

Anthony F. Campbell, R.; Hugh McLaughlin, D.D.; John McNamee, B. D.

FOR SUPERINTENDENTS OF THE POOR.

First District—Jacob C. Dey, R.; James Boyle, D. D.; John Delany, B. D.

Second District—Wm. M. Muchmore, R.; John J. White, D. D.; Caspar Urban, B. D.

FOR JUSTICE OF SESSIONS.

Wm. H. Hoyt, R.; N. I. Stilwell, D. D.; John A. Emmans, B. D.

FOR CORONERS.

Third District—Rem. R. Hegeman, R.; Winant B. Bennet, B. D.; W. E. Bennet, B. D.

Fourth District—John S. Ryder, R.; Christian Volckmer, D. D.; William A. Murphy, B. D.

FOR SCHOOL COMMISSIONER.

Homer Bartlett, R.; Charles W. Church, D. D.

FOR CITY JUDGE.

George G. Reynolds, R.; James Troy, D. D.; Benjamin F. Sawyer, B. D.

FOR POLICE JUSTICE.

Chauncey Perry, R.; George L. Fox, D. D.; James H. Cornwell, B. D.

FOR JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

First District—Wm. M. Boerum, R.; Michael Walsh, D. D.; Michael Walsh, B. D.

Second District—John Q. Adams, R.; Zachariah Voorhies, D. D.; John F. McCully, B. D.

FOR ASSEMBLY.

First District—Thos. McElrath, R.; Andrew J. Provost, D. D.; James Fitzgerald, B. D.

Second District—Marquis D. Moore, R.; David Easton, D. D.; John Kavanah, B. D.

Third District—Nathan Comstock, R.; T. C. Callicott, D. D.; T. C. Callicott, B. D.

Fourth District—John E. Cammeyer, R.; James Darey, D. D.; James Darey, B. D.

Fifth District—Lucius C. Andrews, R.; Wm. C. Jones, D. D.; Wm. H. Campbell, B. D.; S. B. Chapman, Ind.

Sixth District—John M. Stearns, R.; Joseph Nesbitt, D. D.; John Linskey, B. D.

Seventh District—George H. Fisher, R.; Andrew J. Spencer, D. D.; Wm. S. Hilldeider, B. D.

The Union Party have not decided whether to make independent nominations or not.

POLITICAL MEETINGS.—The South Brooklyn Republican Association held a large meeting last evening in the Court-street Wigwam, when an address was made by HORACE GREELEY. The Seventeenth Ward (Greenpoint) Club also held a large meeting to listen to an address by Hon. L. C. CARTER, Republican candidate for Congress in the First District. The Republicans of the Fourth Assembly District met last evening in Musical Hall to complete arrangements for the campaign. The Republicans of the Third Ward met at the same place to reorganize for the campaign.

THE HOMICIDE AT RED HOOK.—Coroner HORTON concluded the inquest yesterday on the body of CATHARINE O'BRIEN, who died on Friday night last, at her late residence on Columbia-street, near Hamilton-avenue. The Jury rendered a verdict that death was the result of injuries inflicted by the hands of PATRICK COSTELLO, a brother-in-law, and MICHAEL O'BRIEN, the husband of deceased. While COSTELLO held her, O'BRIEN beat her with a club, according to the testimony before the Coroner. The accused were both committed to await the action of the Grand Jury.

THE IMPORTANCE OF ONE VOTE.—ANTONY WALTER and HENRY D. BIRDSALL were candidates for Justice of the Peace in the Fifth District last Spring. There were 8,687 clear votes for each of the candidates, and two votes for A. WALTER and one vote for H. D. BIRDSALL. The case was carried to the Supreme Court, where the irregular ballots were given to the respective candidates, thereby electing Mr. WALTER by one vote.

THE LATE WIFE-MURDER IN GOLD-STREET.—WM. HALL, laborer, who was arrested on Wednesday for beating his wife to death at No. 29 Gold-street, was yesterday committed to jail to await the formal action of the Coroner's Jury. Coroner HORTON summoned a jury yesterday and will investigate the case to-day. The three children of deceased, aged respectively 13, 8 and 2 years, have all been provided for.

FIREMEN'S VISIT.—Fountain Engine Company No. 2, of New-Haven, arrived in this city last evening on a visit to Columbian Engine Company No. 10. They crossed Fulton Ferry between 8 and 9 o'clock, and were received by a large number of Brooklyn firemen and escorted through some of the principal streets, and finally to the house of Engine Company No. 10.

A PICKPOCKET CAUGHT.—Officer HOUGH, of the First Precinct, on Wednesday evening, arrested a man named JAMES ROHAHAN, at the Democratic mass meeting, in the act of stealing a watch. The prisoner was yesterday committed for trial.

The Alleged Fraudulent Assignment—Note from Mr. Johnson.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

An article in the TIMES of this date, headed "An Alleged Fraudulent Assignment of Real Estate," contains too many errors to allow it to pass uncontradicted.

The matter therein referred to is the subject of a lawsuit, which in due time will be tried, and the rights of the parties judicially and, I doubt not, justly determined. No injury has, as yet, been done to Mr. J. A. O'RIELLY, nor is any likely to be done, unless through the instrumentality of the law, and a fair and impartial trial.

Not satisfied, however, with any such ordinary test of the matters in controversy between us, Mr. O'RIELLY has taken the opportunity afforded by an *ex-parte* statement before a magistrate to explode his imaginary griefs to the public, in the shape of a sensatorial Police report, which has misrepresented the facts and the position I occupy in a controversy with him.

The effect intended by the Police complaint, was frustrated by a decision of Judge INGRAHAM in my favor, with costs against him, dissolving an injunction in the suit he had before commenced.

That decision stimulated the recent attack through the newspapers against me. The matter in dispute could have been settled if certain fair and *bona fide* disbursements incurred by me had been allowed to me by Mr. O'RIELLY.

A refusal to be intimidated or over-awed by Mr. O'RIELLY, a disposition to claim only what I had disbursed, through his negligence, to the amount of two hundred dollars, has exposed me to the attacks of his malice and slander.

I despise the former and shall triumphantly refute the latter; and simply refer my private affairs to such an unfair tribunal, in a few words, as an attempt to intimidate an honest editor, and a wanton disregard of truth and fair dealing. LEWIS JOHNSON.

NEW-YORK, October 10, 1860.

OUT-OF-DOOR SPORTS.

Cricket.

AMERICANS VS. ENGLISH—THE AMERICANS VICTORIOUS AGAIN.

This match was played at East New-York on Wednesday for SAMS' benefit, and another victory for American Cricketers was the result. The following is the score:

AMERICANS.	INNINGS. 1st.	2d.	ENGLISH.	INNINGS. 1st.	2d.
Parker	7	3	Beach	5	0
Thomas	0	1	Petty	2	6
J. Whiting	2	3	Stacy	3	16
Holder	1	13	Gennett	2	0
Creighton	0	1	Wardle	2	0
Dakin	0	0	Byron	13	1
Brainard	10	0	Watson	4	0
J. Grum	4	0	Cuyp	0	0
Alvey	0	1	Lester	0	1
Andrews	0	4	Palen	0	0
S. Patchen	4	0	Hoar	1	3
5 Scatterers	15	18	5 Scatterers	7	12
Total	43	43	Total	38	38

Base Ball.

ENTERPRISE, OF BEDFORD, VS. EUREKA, OF NEW-ARK.

The return match between these fine clubs was played at Bedford, on Wednesday, and after a fine display on both sides, resulted as follows:

ENTERPRISE.	Outs.	Runs.	EUREKA.	Outs.	Runs.
Chapman, 1st b	1	5	Pennington, 2d b	2	4
Oddie, p	4	1	Littlewood, l. f	2	4
O'Neil, c	4	2	Rogers, r. f	4	2
Ballou, c. f	3	3	Breintnall, c	4	2
Cornell, short	3	3	Linen, p	3	2
Meiggs, 2d b	3	3	Collins, c. f	3	1
Leland, l. f	4	2	Van Houten, 1st b	3	2
Start, 3d b	2	1	Oliver, 3d b	3	2
Crane, r. f	0	5	Thomas, short	3	2
Total	25		Total		21

RUNS IN EACH INNING.

	1st.	2d.	3d	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	Total.
Enterprise	1	2	7	4	2	3	4	0	2—	25
Eureka	3	3	0	0	2	3	1	7	1—	21

UMPIRES—Mr. Holt,